

Dr Brunler

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VII No. 57

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NOTICES

The Council has decided to award a prize of Twenty Pounds for a Paper on *Dowsing* or *Radiesthesia*, preference being given to that paper which, in their opinion, does most to promote the science or practice of these subjects.

The conditions are as follows :

1. The Prize is open to anyone.
2. The Paper should be not more than 5,000 words in length, and should be written in English; the winning Paper will be published in *Radio-Perception*, the copyright becoming the property of the British Society of Dowsers.
3. Papers must be sent in before 31st March, 1948, addressed to the Secretary, British Society of Dowsers, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, and marked "B.S.D. Research."
4. Papers should be submitted under a pseudonym, the real name of the author being enclosed in a sealed envelope.
5. The Council is under no obligation to make the award, if none of the Papers received is considered by them to be of sufficient merit.

A notice to the above effect has been sent to a number of scientific journals.

* * * *

Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1947, to June 30th, 1948, are now due. The new rates are one guinea for home members and half-a-guinea for members overseas.

Members who pay by bankers' order should kindly give

instructions for the new rate to be paid; if the old rate only has already been paid for the current year, the extra amount should be sent direct to the Assistant Secretary.

* * * *

We much regret to record the death, at the age of 75, of the Vicomte Henry de France on June 23rd at Château d'Arry. The Vicomte was one of the pioneers of *Radiesthésie* on the Continent, and was a prominent figure at congresses and meetings. He was author of several works, and *Le Sourcier Moderne*, which ran into nine editions, is known to many dowzers in English-speaking countries under the title of "The Modern Dowser." For some years he produced a monthly journal called *La Chronique des Sourciers*, and he was at one time President of L'Association des Amis de la Radiesthésie. It was on his oft-repeated suggestion that an association on similar lines should be started in England that the British Society of Dowzers was founded in 1933. M. de France was a man of charming personality, and was well known in this country as an exceptionally keen and skilful fisherman.

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Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

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A list of books in the B.S.D. Library can be obtained from the Editor.

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The Title Page and Contents for Vol. VI have been printed and will be supplied by the Editor on applications.

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The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

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The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

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Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

PART ONE

RADIO PROSPECTION FOR WATER AND MINERALS

BY J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., B.S.D.

*Reprinted from The Journal of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers
by permission of the Editor*

A Paper read at a Sessional Meeting of the Institution held at Denison House, Westminster, S.W.1, on Wednesday, 15th May, 1946. The President, Mr. G. S. McDonald, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., &c., occupying the Chair.

INTRODUCTION

Prospection for hidden or subterranean objects, by means of a forked divining rod or other form of mechanical indicator of radiesthetic reactions, is an ancient and widespread craft. Impartial, scientific investigators of the phenomenon have long since agreed, and are now assured, that it is a veridical art, and that it results from unconscious (*i.e.*, reflex) stimulation of the sensitive's body, his nerves and muscles in particular, by some perfectly objective physical force, field or rays. And there is now every indication that the latter consist, mainly, in high frequency wave radiations of electromagnetic type and natural origin; though similar effects can be produced artificially and recorded instrumentally.

Informative books appeared on the subject as far back as the sixteenth century, and investigation was proposed by Robert Boyle in the early days of our own Royal Society. The idea was, however, discarded and has, for some curious reason, ever since remained a matter for prejudicial scepticism and ridicule by the average scientist or engineer—how mistakenly I hope to show in this short discussion. Personal conviction is, therefore, best achieved by first-hand experience of continued, successful work on the part of qualified "dowsers" and radiesthetists, whether in the field or the laboratory. But this involves expenditure of much time, thought and money, like any other serious enquiry. Fortunately, a great number of enthusiasts, both here and abroad, have been willing to take that trouble, especially in recent years; and various societies and laboratories for the serious study of the subject have sprung up. The British Society of Dowsers, which formed an investigation committee of trained men in 1935, and which publishes a quarterly journal, *Radio Perception*, is one such organisation. Traditional diviners and others also contribute non-technical accounts of their individual ideas and experiences, which often provide valuable clues for further research.

I, myself, commenced with the tentative belief that all this sort of thing, however interesting and remarkable, belonged to the field of Psychological Research and Occultism—a “clairvoyant” or “psychometric” faculty. But the physical facts, when collected and analysed, quickly convinced my colleague, T. B. Franklin, M.A., F.R.S.E., myself and other engineers, physicists and biologists who devoted enough time to the subject that this was, indeed, a physical phenomenon as claimed by other radiesthetic investigators. And after several years of intensive research we published a treatise (now out of print and out of date), *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, which aimed to rationalise both practice and theory. Since then (1939-46) the work of our Society has continued unabated.

The outcome has been not only to clarify the physical theory of the curiously involved and subtle electromagnetic fields and radiations that form the basis of the physical dowsing and radiesthesia, but also to provide a number of useful methods and routines for application to problems of field prospection or laboratory analysis. Hence, in skilled hands, and whether using physiological reflex responses or certain sensitive detector instruments (see below), many of the original sources of error and misapprehension by even the best operators have now been eliminated. So that a really high percentage of detailed successes is, forthwith, attainable by any operator who cares to train himself in the new techniques, taking into proper account established physical principles, local geology, &c.

I wish I had the time and space to outline the main history of the subject, both traditionally and in its recent scientific development. But for that I must, perforce, refer you to the general literature (which is extensive, though of very mixed quality), including the journals of radiesthetic societies, such as our own British Society of Dowsters, which is now publishing an increasing proportion of mildly technical papers by physicists, doctors and engineers, in addition to personal experiences and ideas of traditional diviners. And much good work has been done in Germany, France, Italy, Russia, the U.S.A., and elsewhere along similar lines; Continental workers having, indeed, been in advance of our own up to the outbreak of war in 1939. But, since then, and subsequent to the publication of our own book (see above), which only aimed to break the ice in a preliminary and semi-popular sense, many substantial advances have been made in this country. And all this new work will be published in the near future, as soon as facilities are again available.

The rest of this Paper will, therefore, be devoted to a very curtailed summary of current theories, methods and achievements, in an endeavour to show that this borderland science is already well under way, and that it opens up vast new horizons of thought and practice, provided it is sincerely tackled and methodically

applied. And one of the most promising fields is that known as radionic diagnosis and therapy in physical medicine. But this lies outside the province to be considered to-day. So, too, do many interesting laboratory experiments connecting the subject to atomic physics on the one side, and to animal physiology on the other; though it is really desirable to explore all these avenues in some detail before attempting to theorise or else to construct automatic detector instruments. Cosmic rays, meteorology and geophysics, not to mention geology, also all enter the picture when a complete and satisfactory analysis of the diverse dowsing fields, rays and reactions has to be made. You will appreciate, therefore, that there is plenty of work to be done on the subject by a qualified team of experts in various branches of science, including the mathematician and statistician. And, although it is believed that the principal phenomena and their basic nature have, by now, been mapped out in a preliminary way, and the results applied in an initial sense with tolerable success; yet very much—probably the greater part—remains to be done.

SUMMARY OF NEW CONCEPTIONS

The following ideas, omitting detailed physical theory and experimental data (by now, a great accumulation) on which they are based, will show the general trend of recent thought and the kinds of way in which physiological and/or instrumental reactions to hidden objectives and their associated electromagnetic fields are got and interpreted.

- (a) Laboratory tests with artificial sources of energy show that healthy nerve-muscle systems in human and other living beings give reflex tonic changes when electric oscillations are induced in them over a very wide range of frequencies (*e.g.*, the whole of the Hertzian frequency range, apparently); also when ionised by penetrating rays of X- and gamma-ray type. Even the actinic and ultra-violet light rays, acting on the peripheral nerve endings can be effective in sensitive subjects. Such changes, which are involuntary and unconscious, if not purposely inhibited, can be recorded by suitable myometers and scale-and-pointer reaction meters. They vary in intensity in proportion to the applied stimulus or inductive field strength, thus providing a quantitative measurement of the latter. Individual sensitivity to such stimuli is very variable—age, health and physiological make-up being determinant factors; so that a good dowser or radio-prospecter is so by heredity, apart from subsequent skill or experience. But the dowsing reflex is a perfectly natural one.

- (b) It can be shown instrumentally that not only radioactive bodies (such as uranium, thorium, &c.), artificially energised electric cables, solenoids, Hertz oscillators, &c., but also flowing water (above or below ground, piped or "open") and, less evidently, certain elongated static conductors in a less conductive medium are accompanied by subtle electromagnetic fields of an undulatory and patterned kind. Parallel bands of alternately greater and lesser field strength, or else radiation that is plane-polarised alternately parallel and transverse to the oscillator, in the case of elongated conductors; concentric shells, plus four cardinal beams, in the case of compact or roughly spherical objects. Very long conductors also have standing waves of an apparently Hertzian nature along their length—transverse nodes and antinodes, that depend for wavelength on that of the natural or else artificially applied field. The peak of such a patterned field is, normally, vertically over or under the conductor, falling off rapidly (in waves) on either side with increasing horizontal distance. And it can be shown that at least three distinctive sets of such reaction bands exist naturally or else can be induced by artificial means, that relate to depth, magnitude and yield in the case of a narrow flow of water. Flowing water boosts the natural (static) intensity of the field, as measured at its peak; and motion of any object relative to the detector also intensifies this class of reaction, even if it is an automobile or an aircraft. (Tape records by T. B. Franklin and me for the Forces during the war showed this in official tests). This type of boosted field, which is directional, we call the *flow field*, and it distinguished moving water from static water, for instance.
- (c) The correlation between the various instrumental data and the human physiological responses (taken first and independently always) can be nearly perfect for a sensitive and skilful subject, in such instances. So it appears that the "dowser" truly acts as a kind of combined radio-receiver *cum* ionisation-counter, if his reflexes are not interfered with or inhibited. If he follows a predetermined procedure in the field, based on the knowledge of the typical forms and behaviour of such patterned electric fields, he can (with the help of some simple electric accessories) determine yield and depth of, say, a flowing stream below ground, as well as its vertical location. But he must proceed strictly as directed by the physical investigator in order to get the proper answers. And there are many complications which I cannot describe here, such as phase inversions (causing the reaction bands to move sideways half a wavelength), intensity variations and fade-outs,

&c., due to geophysical and meteorological factors, also solar and lunar cycles affecting radiation strength. Whereas magnetic and electric interference by nearby iron and steel masses, electric machinery, power cables, &c., can be very troublesome in the modern world. Piped water and surface streams are other sources of confusion, and certain phenomena of reflection and refraction (as by inclined strata) may dislocate the fields regardless of detection methods used. Similar objections and difficulties apply to completely artificial methods such as are used by a few mineral prospectors, using delicate electrometers or short-wave radio apparatus. And the "phantom images" caused by the parallel or concentric reaction bands originally gave my colleague, T. B. Franklin, much trouble with his radio-detection apparatus. But his instrumental responses were shown to reproduce the skilled human dowser's delineations and measurements.

- (d) In order to determine the specific nature of the hidden object, or to analyse unknown materials in the laboratory, the dowser preferably uses what he calls "samples" (small tubed specimens of the material he is seeking), which he carries in one hand while prospecting. Although these do not appear to cut out the generalised "electronic" reactions to flowing water, electric oscillators, &c., they do seem to give a kind of spurious syntonisation of his nervous system to the precise natural radio frequency of the given material. This is probably some sort of "heterodyne" effect, or increased response when the two wave trains (from objective and sample) are of equal frequency and in phase, but damping and inhibited response when the reverse applies. In any case, the natural frequencies here in question appear to be extremely high, somewhere in the gamma-ray region of the spectrum; the radiation is extremely penetrating, and ordinary radio detection is not yet possible. But modified ionisation counters, incorporating a like principle to that of the dowser, appear to give similarly increased responses when the right sample is in circuit. A new laboratory technique for measuring the relative frequencies of a large number of elements and compounds, known as "fundamental radio analysis" (results as yet unpublished and beyond the scope of this Paper), also confirms the dowser's claims; and it has shown conclusively that such frequencies are directly related to atomic and molecular weights of the materials used. This was to be expected in the light of modern X-ray and "cyclotron" experiments, in which different materials bombarded with super-accelerated electrons or else gamma-rays become radioactive and fluoresce at characteristic

frequencies. Indeed, physics now provides the necessary clue by admitting a generalised, subtle radio activity of all matter—presumably under shock excitation by cosmic rays and their derivatives. But the amount of activation appears to be bound up with the generalised geo-electric and geo-magnetic fields, as well.

- (e) Accumulated records and signed affidavits by clients (including professional engineers and contractors, district councils and water companies and government departments, senior army officers, &c.), of a number of the best qualified and most experienced diviners or radio-prospectors put the question of commercial success in the field beyond any doubt. Some old-fashioned country dowzers also have good records, according to local hearsay. But the latter are scarcely suitable for scientific examination or comment, since shallow wells, that might be based simply on local knowledge of geology and topography are usually the fashion, and accurate depth and yield estimates or detailed records are seldom available for analysis. And these dubious cases are not in question in the present Paper, which deals solely with properly planned scientific experiments and fully attested, detailed records of forecasts and subsequent results.

The most convincing tests, perhaps, are: (1) When an operator, who has never visited a given district before or received any kind of map, geological or other information, locates and traces several underground streams, forecasts their depths and yields, and is able to intimate that they should produce hillside springs in some neighbouring valley at precisely such-and-such points and levels. Their courses are then entered on a large-scale map or else traced across country to the predicted points, where they are found to emerge at the levels and yields forecast. (2) When, on a dowser's precise advice, a bore-hole is sunk at a selected spot on a supposed underground stream, depth, yield and main geological changes all pre-estimated by the new methods and then proved essentially correct, though a dry bore through similar beds may exist only a few yards distant—as not infrequently happens—showing that there was no question of merely penetrating a generalised water table. (3) When some underground cavity, limited ore body or other compact object of a particular nature is discovered and correctly defined without any sort of surface indications or normal information. . . . All these things have been repeatedly achieved by the best operators, as I have many fully attested records of my own to show, despite occasional failures and complications due to interfering radiological factors. (*See tabulated values below*).

AIMS OF RADIESTHETIC RESEARCH

Taking the long view, automatic recording instruments of electromagnetic types are obviously needed to replace the human sensitive, however skilful and experienced, by something more consistent and mechanical in response. And this has been one of our chief aims. But, so far, no really compact and easily portable or foolproof instrument has been devised to compete, in terms of time and labour, with the best human sensitives. Various standard instruments such as electrometers and radiometers, magnetometers, ionisation counters, Hertzian radio receivers, as well as special photographic, spinthariscopic and resistivity methods have, however, been successfully adapted by numerous independent workers, in order to confirm the form and general nature of the dowser's "fields of manifestation" in relation to selected objectives; underground streams of water, pipe and cable lines, mineral veins, ore bodies and metallic objects, radio-active deposits, &c., for example. But these methods require considerable experimental skill, and they are long and laborious, and necessitate careful graphing and statistical or harmonic analysis.

Instrumental research must, therefore, proceed in parallel to physical theory. But steady progress is being made, and one hopes that the latest developments in nuclear physics and telecommunication (*e.g.*, ultra-short Radar methods) will soon aid this subject. And I am happy to be able to say that several eminent radio engineers have lately expressed their interest in this work and in certain new devices that my colleagues and I have been working on during the last six years; one of whom is actively participating in the research.

Meanwhile, exceptional opportunities have been afforded to several of us during the war to apply the new knowledge to problems of an urgent national or military nature, such as underground water, coal and oil supplies, deposits of rare minerals, regarding which geological evidence was scanty or non-existent, location of mines and unexploded bombs, detection of moving targets (as in Radar), and so forth. And in several, if not all, of these directions a very high degree of success—far beyond the limits of chance probability or normal information (if any)—was repeatedly scored by a few picked operators employing the new methods, both with and without auxiliary instruments. A few typical examples of such exploits will be given at the end of this paper; but their length or else semi-confidential nature may forbid a printed record. And from such data it will be seen that a high degree of accuracy and dependability can, with due care and circumspection, now be reached. Unfortunately, however, only a very few dowsers or prospectors have yet been found with the necessary skill, patience and technical training

to master the subject in its modern form, so as to render such results in daily commercial practice.

SOME TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF FORECAST AND ACTUAL
DEPTHS AND YIELDS OF UNDERGROUND STREAMS

Depth		Yield	
Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual
ft.	ft.	gals./hr.	gals./hr.
107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	500	360
175	180	400	200
86	86	50	80
340	341	1,500	1,600
10	9	10	12
110	114	80	90
82	80	620	750
33 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	<5,000	<6,000
80	81	400	400
80	80	950	1,000
75	76	620	600
280	281	250	45
73	70	250	225
6	6	100	90
204	205	300	300
35	36	625	<600
36	36	5	4
94	92	50	60
253	250	670	650
174	175	1,700	2,000
27	29	70	75
44	43	65	10
164	166	40,000	<42,000
130	130	200	200
125	125	5,000	<5,000
175	175	300	45
125	123	3,500	Nil

Note.—Data taken at random from the author's own field records, collected during recent years on commercial work and given in round numbers. The average degree of success and failure, or partial failure is well shown and needs no comment. But it should be noted that in cases where actual yields were markedly below expectations (often on geological grounds also) there were reasons to suppose that the bore had either become blocked (*e.g.*, by thick clay or running sand) or that the narrow fissure aimed at had been missed, owing to refraction or other electrical dislocation of the field. In the last instance (yield nil) the supposed stream actually produced an equivalent spring in an adjacent valley at the point predicted and at an appropriate level. Depth estimates for clay beds, &c. (dry), have been equally accurate.

Every now and then an individual sensitive arises who, by sheer dint of personal effort and life-long experience of, say, the water supplies of a limited geological milieu, becomes an impressive and reasonably dependable virtuoso in his or her own

pet way. And testing of such "diviners" under controlled conditions usually shows that they are highly sensitive in a reflex, radiesthetic sense, and have mastered (perhaps in a non-technical manner) the main physical principles of the subject, including geology. But I regret to say that the average amateur and country diviner, though successful up to a point and in a valid sense, has, in the past, made a great many serious blunders and, perhaps, baseless guesses of a semi-intuitive kind. On examination of selected cases, it can usually be shown that it was not so much the dowser's neuro-muscular reactions that were at fault as his geophysical *interpretation* of those reactions—which might, in fact, be repeatable by physical instruments.

The second task of our research work, therefore, has been to devise methods and routines to be followed by professional operators who desire to modernise their craft and make it scientific. And a number of such methods have already been worked out and tested in commercial practice over a wide range of sites and "targets" during the past ten years. In this respect the continuous counter-checking of drillers' and sinkers' logs, pumping tests, qualitative analysis, &c., against the initial forecasts provides ample proof of the objectivity and increasingly dependable nature of the best radio-prospective methods; despite occasional failures and disappointments. And one has often learnt more from the failures, in terms of interfering physical factors (not to mention superimposed psychological ones, in some cases) than from the successes.

A good operator should, and *can* (as my own records show), be able to achieve the following results in from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent. of trials, if working quietly and intelligently, free from abnormal electromagnetic disturbances or human interference:—

- (1) Give the vertical (plan view) location of an underground objective, such as a fissure stream, pipe line, electric cable (loaded), a mineral vein or metallic object of moderate size to within about six inches of the true position.
- (2) State the general nature, form and magnitude of such an object, together with a rough qualitative analysis of its constituents, each of which can be shown to radiate (see below) at a characteristic individual frequency.
- (3) Forecast the depth of the subterranean objective to within ± 1 per cent. of the true depth, down to several hundred feet in fairly homogeneous strata, with, perhaps, a greater margin of error in widely heterogeneous strata.
- (4) Give a general idea of the successive main stratigraphic changes, stating levels and main types (*e.g.*, clay, sand, limestone, &c.).

- (5) Predict the level(s) at which flowing streams, or, failing these, the principal static water tables exist; and, if water flows in a pipe or fissure or other narrow vein, forecast the potential yield to within, say, ± 10 per cent.—except in the case of very small or extra large flows under about 50 galls/hr. or over about 5,000 galls/hr. when precise estimation becomes hard. (Due to disproportionality between yield and reaction strength).

That being so, it appears to us to be a great pity that, on the one hand, incompetent and egocentric diviners exist, who often fail: (1) to study their subject physically and technically; (2) to practise the art long and seriously enough for efficiency; (3) to keep detailed records of their work and distinguish between reality and wishful thinking, and so continue to becloud the horizon; and second, that more qualified scientific men and commercial enterprises should not bother to examine the matter and aid in its scientific and instrumental development. For the available records show that such time, labour and money would be well spent.

DOWSING ASPECTS

BY GEORGE APPLGATE

The physical aspects of dowsing are my main interests, and the reactions that can be obtained when dowsing for underground flows of water have been given in the *Journal* many times; so have articles regarding certain scientific instruments, including the "Radiometer," "Electrometer," &c., which are we told respond to the dowsing influence, thus proving its physical influence.

While we have these facts that physical reactions can be recorded it is most disappointing to read that some members still uphold a psychic theory, and when reading old editions of the *B.S.D. Journal* I often wonder if at one time the object was to prove this. Thanks to some of our broad-minded members and the fairness of the Editor, we are now well on the way to complete proof of physical dowsing.

Sir William Barrett, in his report to the S.P.R., gave us one of the best records of well-known dowisers of that day. This report was later formed into that well-known book *The Divining Rod* (which left out several interesting facts stated in the S.P.R.). This book was intended to convey to readers that the causes of dowsing reactions were psychic. With present-day theories and proofs this book gives us one of the best records of physical dowsing, and if Sir William were alive to-day, it is quite likely he would be of the same opinion.

Given proof of physical dowsing, it should be possible to form some table of standardization.

The sensitivity of dowers varies considerably, and while it is possible for one operator to work successfully with a large, thick, unsensitive rod, others may require more sensitive ones. This does not mean that one dowser is any more efficient than the other; they each use rods best suited to them. Most of us are well conversant with the various types of rods that can be successfully used, and I find it is a good plan to experiment and find which rod can be best employed; but it may be necessary to use different rods for different jobs, and for estimating flow and depth.

It is really of little importance which type of rod is used, and, as we have explained before, the rod only acts as an indicator of reflex muscle actions. *It is the correct interpretation of these reactions that is most important*, and as the reactions are presumably caused by one "force," standardization of interpretation and operating should be possible.

I do not think it necessary for me again to describe the various influences sent out by underground flows of water. I have been most interested to find that others do agree with the reactions given in my last article, but, as is to be expected, some super-sensitive dowers do not agree.

It is interesting to note that some super-sensitive dowers claim that they do not find positive reactions, and I have noticed that they concentrate more on negative reactions, then locate the stream band between these. A sensitive dowser has little use for a very sensitive rod, and usually holds the rod with little tension. The less sensitive dowser with a more sensitive type of rod finds all the positive and some of the stronger negative reactions, but to identify one from the other has to obtain the strongest reaction to locate the stream band from the Bishop's parallels, &c.

The Underwood method of measuring the strength of reaction by the number of rotations is very reliable, and is, I imagine, very much the same method of operating as that used by Mullins, Tompkins, Pogson and many other successful dowers, but I have been unable to confirm this.

The rotation of a forked rod, "Oasis" or "Motorscope" are all caused by the same force, and all can be placed in one classification of physical dowsing. With some form of classification, it should be possible to grade dowers so that each group would obtain the *same estimation* of reaction strength. Until some standard method of operating is set out, it is going to be a difficult task to convince some sceptics that physical dowsing is possible.

Now that the B.S.D. Investigation Committee has been disbanded, we shall depend upon individual members for scientific investigation. Colonel Bell kindly explained to me the reason for the disbandment, but I do think that if all members interested in scientific investigation of physical dowsing formed their own section to encourage and pool their findings, it might be possible that some important clue would be obtained that might lead to our final goal.

One most important factor requires urgent investigation—"The Rod's Rotation." The rotation of the rod, forked hazel, whalebone, "Oasis" or "Motorscope" is a well-known fact, and proven beyond all doubt. What causes these rotations? Is it the same force that causes the reactions of the electrometer, angle rod, pendulum, &c. If this phenomenon could be explained scientifically, we shall be well on the way to a **FULL** physical explanation as to the cause and type of the "dowsing ray."

By carrying out many varied recorded experiments, I have repeatedly noted that if the operator walks on to a positive reaction band, then grips the rod in the accustomed way, it is possible to measure the *time* it takes for the rod to run out all its rotations (from the first to the last). It can be measured and compared against the following method:

Walk on to a positive reaction band, grip the rod as before, but tighter, and measure the time taken until movement takes place. The time taken will be found to be the same as if the rod had been allowed to rotate. This method of measuring strength of reaction is well known, and I have known several well-known dowsers use it.

The *time factor* is, in my opinion, most important in physical dowsing. The fact that this varies with different types of rod with the same operator is interesting, but, as stated above, can be measured and put to useful service by (1) Counting the number of rotations, (2) measuring the time taken for the rod to move when standing on a reaction band. The same time factor applies to the movement of the angle rod and pendulum.

Dowsers who use the various methods of physical dowsing should be classified together. Light, sound, electricity, &c., are all governed by a time factor, and have their standard tables. If the dowsing ray is to be regarded by scientists and engineers as a proven physical fact, some time factor table will have to be set out.

I have endeavoured to explain that there is a "force" that *can be measured* by certain rods used in the hands of trained operators, as well as by scientific instruments.

Other methods of measuring by strength of force (or flow) are governed by a time factor. The time taken varies with the

strength of reaction. Mr. Maby's "Tonometer" and "Torsiometer" all measure the same force that causes the rod's rotation. The number of rotations, the strength of reaction, varies with the quantity of flow. Some operators vary the strength of grip on the rod to measure flow, and have formed their own time-factor table for estimating.

I have been unable to prove that the rotation of a rod varies in any way with depth, as claimed by some dowzers.

As the positive reactions are governed by the time factor, so are the negative ones, but these are more prolonged, and it is the reason why I think that the more sensitive dowzers react more strongly to this negative force. Is this the reason why some dowzers can obtain certain reactions that cannot be confirmed by others, although the location of the stream band may be correct in each case? Have we *two* types of physical dowzers?

The terms "positive" and "negative" in dowsing can be rather misleading to the learner. It denotes the *two* types of reactions sent out by the underground stream, but it depends upon the way the operator holds the rod which way it will react—one very good reason why some standard method should be formed. It is well known that different rods will give varied reactions. A thick, unsensitive rod will react strongly to the stream band and main (Bishop's) parallels, while a rod of the "Oasis" or "Motorscope" type, will locate the minor influences as well. I find that a thick, strong rod tends to exaggerate the strength of the reaction. The number of rotations of the rod can also be made to vary, and a thick, unsensitive rod will give slower rotations. Given standard rods, and a standard method of operation, results should be the same.

Up to date, the most important object that confronts the B.S.D. is to obtain and put before its members some reliable *standard method for dowsing operators* on physical lines. We should then all be in a position to help and advise each other, obtain reactions of the same estimated strength; members could then be tested and placed in certain categories of efficiency if they wished.

We all have our favourite rods and methods; but I do think it possible that if sufficient encouragement were given to a standard method many of our members would be able to become much more efficient operators, and membership would increase. Once dowsing is accepted by all scientists, engineers and geologists, the B.S.D. will rank alongside other scientific bodies and institutions.

This article has been written with the intent to cause comment, and I trust that this will be forthcoming. I do not deny that there are other reliable methods of dowsing, but I think it best to leave out coloured rods, serial numbers, &c., and to concentrate on a physical cause first. Once we have this explanation, the rest should be easier to explain.

PART TWO

CO-OPERATIVE HEALING

RETROSPECT AND FORECAST

A Paper read to the British Society of Dowsers on June 11th, 1947

By L. E. EEMAN

May I first thank our Chairman, not only for the honour of addressing the B.S.D. once again, but more still for his thoughtfulness in timing my lecture so that it should coincide with the appearance of my new book* and so "help to give it a blessing," as he so kindly put it.

May I, then, thank Mr. J. C. Maby for repeating many of my experiments and for recording in his introduction and appendix to my volume that tests which he had made with measuring instruments had confirmed my findings.

Colonel Bell has suggested that I should "give you an account of the main features of my book, emphasizing those points which would particularly interest dowsers." I will attempt to do so by answering questions which, though for the most part unspoken, are active in your minds.

I underline this unspoken questioning, for it is only when many seek within for the answers to related questions that we can collectively climb the spiral of understanding.

And I underline "spiral," for the experimental method is in fact a spiral, each coil of which inevitably repeats every member of the series: "Observation of facts, speculative questioning, working hypothesis and experimental theory?"

Early in 1919, after I had been in military hospitals for over a year without having experienced any improvement, a New Testament text crossed my mind: "Heal the sick by the laying on of hands," with particular emphasis on "hands," and I asked myself the question "Why 'hands' and not hand?"

And, as I wondered, this further question arose: "Why do tired, sick and old people rest with their hands clasped and their feet crossed, whereas any little boy who did so would strike us as 'a little old man'?"

The answer, "Coincidence," did not satisfy me, for when a coincidence is all but universal, it must be the expression of a law.

And the answer, "Comfort," only made me ask the further question: "Why do I, a very sick man, derive comfort from the linking of my hands and feet?" And here I must mention that after months of almost complete insensitiveness my hands

* *Co-operative Healing*, by L. E. EEMAN, F. Muller, 15/-.

and feet had in a few days recovered feeling and warmth by this simple expedient, or so I believed.

When a physicist argued that by linking my hands and feet "I had reduced my cooling surface and thus kept warmer," this struck me as true, but *not* the whole truth, and I decided to seek experimental answers to two questions:

(a) Do hands radiate? and

(b) Do we react to the radiations of either our own or other people's hands, independently of suggestion?

Meanwhile, the antithesis "Hand *v.* Hands" still pursued me. Was man uni- or bi-polar? If he was bi-polar, could he, as a healer, nevertheless function as a uni-polar organism? Was a healer one who held an abnormal quantity of a healing force of high quality? Could he, therefore, use his hands to conduct either a quantity of this force or its quality, or both, to any receptive subject who lacked either or both? In other words, in healing by the laying on of hands did a force flow from healer to patient as water down a river or traffic in a one-way street?

Or, did "hands," in the plural, imply bi-polarity, and did contact between the healer's hands and the patient complete a circuit which was reminiscent not of a river as much as of a whirlpool, not of one-way, but of two-way, traffic, not of a street as much as of a roundabout?

It appeared to me, then, that in the first hypothesis *unconditioned* or *undifferentiated* energy would flow automatically out of a passive healer into a receptive patient. This patient would himself, and more or less consciously, control the use of this energy in his body, and he would thus himself work his own healing, albeit with the energy of another, his healer.

In the second hypothesis *conditioned* or *differentiated* energy would circulate within the couple, patient-healer. It would flow from patient to healer with the specific modulations given to it by the patient's particular disease. It would then flow from healer to patient with the therapeutic character given to it by the healer's reaction to the patient's specific disease vibrations. Thus, in healing by the laying on of "hands," in the plural, the actual overcoming of disease would be done more within the healer than within the patient, much as in serum therapy it is done more within the horse than within the many human parasites who subsequently flourish on the horse's capitalised labour.

I adopted the second working hypothesis, and with it the convention that in human bi-polarity the *Head* and *Right-hand* are positive, and the *Sacrum* and the *Left-hand* negative. And here may I mention that the reversal of this convention does not affect my argument.

To test this hypothesis we need experiments in which we can

- (a) without artificial energy,
- (b) make, break or reverse contact or conduction or proximity between the suggested human poles,
- (c) unknown to the subjects, and
- (d) note and, where possible, measure and record the reactions, symptoms and signs of subjects.

For apparatus we require

- (a) Copper handles;
- (b) Copper wires of different lengths;
- (c) Copper gauze mats for heads and sacra;
- (d) Devices for making, breaking, or reversing circuits unknown to the subjects; and
- (e) For measurement, breath, pulse, blood pressure and other meters, and devices of many kinds such as were used by Maby when he repeated my tests.

I will now describe what happens when, unknown to the subjects, certain circuits are made, broken or reversed.

Unless otherwise indicated, in all circuits subjects rest on two copper gauze mats, one under the head and the other under the sacrum. The mats are linked, and each is connected with one or the other of the subject's hands by means of copper wire.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ONE SUBJECT

First Experiment.

L. negative to *H.* positive, and *R.* positive to *S.* negative.

This circuit almost invariably produces a progressive sense of muscular relaxation, warmth, well-being and drowsiness, often culminating in sleep; slower and stronger pulse, slower and fuller respiration, with more complete deflation; progressively long pauses between deflations and inflations, and with cyclic maximum inflations involving the whole trunk; lower blood pressure if this is high, and higher if it is low; increased salivation and swallowing, and a lowering of the pitch of the voice.

It should be noted that this circuit connects negative poles with positive, and that since such an arrangement promotes relaxation, all circuits which connect opposite poles are termed "Relaxation circuits."

Second Experiment.

L. negative to *S.* negative, and *R.* positive to *H.* positive.

All circuits which connect similar poles, as this one does, almost invariably reverse the effects produced by relaxation circuits, and they are termed "Tension circuits."

I will now underline a few of the many facts which experiments have demonstrated. All those I have chosen rest on the basic

fact that the human organism reacts to many radiations besides those it receives by its normal senses. These facts are, therefore, of interest to both dowsers and radiesthetists.

Facts demonstrated with one subject:

First Observation.—When the wires and mats rest away from the subject instead of *under* him, it makes *no* difference to his signs and symptoms in which hand he holds which handle.

But when the wire and mats rest under his head, spine and sacrum, the contrast between relaxation and tension effects is observed whenever he changes the handles from hand to hand, even when non-conductors are interposed between his head and sacrum and the mats.

This suggests that one field of energy moves along the subject's spine and another along the wire which connects his hands with each other, and that these two fields move, either together or against each other; together in the relaxation circuit, and against each other in the tension circuit.

Second Observation.—When a subject first picks up the handles they feel cold to him. When, after a few minutes, he changes them from hand to hand, he is surprised to find that one handle feels cold and the other hot.

This phenomenon parallels the observations made in the dark and under trance conditions by Reichenbach's sensitives, who reported cold-blue and hot-red radiations from opposite hands.

Third Observation.—When the subject passes from a "tension" to a "relaxation" circuit, relief from tension is almost immediate, whereas when he passes from a "relaxation" to a "tension" circuit, there is a lag before tension appears, and this lag is proportional to the time he has spent in the relaxation circuit. Clearly, the effect of the relaxation circuit is both rapid and cumulative.

The facts observed in the experiments with one subject which I have described lead to the following conclusions:

- (a) Our hands radiate X;
- (b) We detect the radiations of our own hands;
- (c) We react to them; and
- (d) We are bi-polar on at least two planes.

CIRCUITS WITH TWO OR MORE SUBJECTS

Group experiments duplicate all the relaxation and tension effects obtained with one subject.

For groups, mats are wired either in series or in parallel, but parallelism is technically superior to serialism. For instance, whereas all members of a large parallel group could leave the circuit in turn without breaking conduction, the departure of one single member might break a serial circuit.

I will now underline a few more facts, but would first remind you that if facts are born out of experiments, experiments themselves are born out of speculative questioning.

Fourth Observation.—A subject who sits alone reacts more quickly and strongly in a circuit wired for twenty people than in one wired for one person only.

Since the only difference between the two circuits is that the wires and mats of the one are twenty times larger than those of the other, any difference in results must be a wireless-aerial effect.

This conclusion raises new speculative questions, such as :

- (1) Does the single subject with a large aerial "pick up" the radiations of other men and/or animals in addition to his own ?
- (2) Does he detect physical, chemical, electronic, etheric, mental and/or spiritual radiations, or their equivalent ?
- (3) Are man's radiations vital, and in that sense—unique, or are they mere secondaries of cosmic or other rays, &c., &c. ?

Fifth Observation.—The polarities of Right-handers are reversed in Left-handers. Hence, when R- and L-handers are joined in circuit, the connections between them must be crossed.

When, in 1919, experiments had proved that we were bi-polar, I was convinced that there must be electro-magnetic opposition between the sexes. However, in September, 1927, I realised that for eight solid years this preconception had blinded me to incontrovertible evidence that reversal of poles existed *only* between R- and L-handers of either sex.

Sixth Observation.—The psychological behaviour of one subject influences the physiological behaviour of his fellows in circuit.

Two examples will illustrate this point :

(1) When subject "A" imagines that he is running, subject "B" notices that his own pulse and breath accelerate. But, because he is a keen cyclist, "B" explains his physiological changes by assuming that "A" must have thought of "cycling." In this case, only the physiological activities caused in "A's" body by his thought of "running" appear to be conducted to "B" by the circuit.

(2) Meanwhile, subject "C," who fails to observe the actual acceleration of his own pulse and breath, "picks up" "A's" thought of "running." In this case, at least two routes of transmission are possible. There may be coincident radiations from the mind of "A" to that of "C," and from the body of "A" to that of "C," or the routes may be from the mind of "A" to that of "C," and from the mind of "C" to the body of "C."

These two examples suggest two possible modes of telepathy:

(1) A sender may radiate physiological and neuro-muscular vibrations, and a receiver detect, integrate, and interpret them, or

(2) The psyche may transmit thought either by radiation within time-space or by psychic means outside time-space.

Seventh Observation.—The physiological and pathological behaviour of one subject influences that of his fellows in circuit.

Two examples will suffice.

(1) When a menopause patient experiences a "heat-flush," her fellows in circuit can signal that flush and its end, and from their own sensations, but their sensations are as pleasing and tonic to them as hers are disturbing to the patient.

(2) When an infectious fever patient is placed in circuit with a "fit" but *not* "immune" person, the patient's temperature falls. But that fall has set limits (say from 103 to 101), and these are not exceeded, however long the fever patient and the fit person remain in circuit together. And the fit person often finds his experience pleasing and tonic.

Eighth Observation.—In "relaxation-circuit-therapy" specificity is to vitality as, in wireless, "wave-control" is to "volume-control."

One example will suffice.

Whereas a fit but not immune person fails to reduce the temperature of a fever patient to below, say, 101 degrees, another patient who is recovering from the same fever reduces the first patient's temperature to *below 101 degrees*.

This reminds one of the action of convalescent serum. It also prompts the speculative question: "Does the efficacy of sera, vaccines, drugs, &c., rest on the radiations of electronic or other frequencies rather than on chemical properties?"

And this, in turn, brings one back again to the specimens and samples used by dowsers and radiesthetists.

Ninth Observation.—When a subject is loaded with drugs, poisons, toxins, vaccines or sera, &c., these induce his fellows in circuit to produce appropriate reactions, either morbid or defensive. Further, similar reactions arise when we substitute for the subject in circuit either the drugs, poisons, toxins or vaccines which he contained, or samples of his blood, serum or urine, &c.

One example will suffice.

In a series of 71 blind tests of substances about which my collaborators Miss Cameron and J. C. Maby and I knew only reference numbers, there were 18 for which "cooling" and "shivers" would have been the appropriate reactions. We

identified as cooling 17 out of these 18 substances, and of these 17 there were seven vaccines. Statisticians will appreciate the significance of such figures.

I will now emphasize three most important facts :

(1) Matter radiates when it is either radio-active per se or when it is suitably irradiated, bombarded or otherwise activated ; and this holds good when it is either alive or held in a live body.

(2) A physician, acting consciously, in his professional capacity, in an infectious fever, is fallible both in diagnosis and treatment. He is also dilatory, and inevitably so ; and waiting for an illness to declare itself has often proved fatal. But when he acts sub-consciously as a living organism, he is as instantaneous and as infallible in diagnosis and treatment as are the horse and guinea-pig which he infects with various diseases so that he may later use their serum. And, further, although this sub-conscious serum therapy does not always save life, horses and guinea-pigs never play the "influenza" gambit when the diphtheria defence is required.

(3) The defence of living organisms against disease involves radiation.

Bearing in mind the three facts which I have just underlined, I will now illustrate how "Co-operative Healing" in the "Relaxation Circuit" must be used.

Eleven superlatively fit young men have just won a hard-fought international football match. They are tired, bruised and sore.

(1) If each rests alone in his usual way, he will recover completely in, say, *48 hours*. (The figures used are symbolical).

(2) If he rests alone, but in the relaxation circuit, he will recover completely in, say, *24 hours*.

(3) If the whole eleven rest together in one relaxation circuit, they will all recover completely in, say, *12 hours*.

(4) But if, whilst the whole eleven rest together in one relaxation circuit, their manager uses group psychology and makes them re-live their match in imagination, they will not only recover completely in, say, *6 hours*, but they will also improve as footballers.

That is, these fit young men can co-operate, in the circuit, to shorten the time required to renew the energy of cells, to repolarise them, and thus to overcome *fatigue*. They can also, by mental control, use that energy to develop special *aptitudes*. But that does not make of them the great healers of *diseases* that may be potential in them.

In order to expose their present limitations as healers of diseases, we will assume that in addition to being exceptionally fit nine of the eleven have so far escaped all infectious diseases.

(5) With the eleven, we place into the relaxation circuit a patient who suffers from an abscess in the left lung, with fistula discharging near the shoulder blade. Bacteriological analysis of the patient's discharge and sputum reveals—

- (a) the unexpected absence of Koch's bacillus, and
- (b) the presence of staphylococcus, Friedlaender's pneumococcus, proteus vulgaris and subtilis-catarrhalis.

As a result of this circuit, all nine escapees are seriously upset for two or three days; the other two athletes much less so, and for a few hours only. A second circuit, three days later, only upsets the nine slightly; and by the fifth circuit hardly any reaction is observed by anyone. The patient has improved in a remarkable manner.

I want to underline the following important facts:

- (1) These fit young men and the patient have co-operated to heal the latter.
- (2) In the process the athletes have developed an "X" immunity and begun to evolve into actual healers.
- (3) They have not produced any *anti-bodies*, having acquired no disease bodies to antagonise.
- (4) Rather have they produced and radiated *health-waves*, or vibrations or specificities, and "jammed" with them the unhealthy radiations of the patient.
- (5) This new and specific activity is now inherent in their blood, serum, urine, &c.
- (6) These fluids can, therefore, now be used preventively and curatively in the circuit.
- (7) Whenever one or all of these fluids or traces of them are included in a "co-operative-healing-circuit," their donor or donors will receive healing radiations from that circuit over any distance, just as they would with the Abrams, Drown and de la Warr techniques.

These seven facts suggest two "co-operative-healing-circuit" techniques.

In the first, single specific drugs, sera, urines or convalescent subjects will be used in circuit with single patients in need of their specific actions.

In the second, progressively diversified groups of multi-immune subjects and "banks" of multi-immune fluids will be used with progressively large and diversified groups of patients.

Incidentally, we shall not segregate in one "Isolation circuit" patients who have failed to resist one and the same disease or infection, but shall, instead, group in the same circuit, and for their mutual benefit, the victims of, say, T.B., Rheumatism, Scarlet Fever, Parkinson, or any other potentially antagonistic ailments.

I have so far given you my facts and conclusions, unsupported by the testimony of others. I will now close by reciting three incidents, similar to many more, and on which members of the audience who were involved in them can express their views.

First Incident.—I advised Miss Cameron to use *one* tablet of M. and B. 693 in the circuit instead of *several* by ingestion as usually prescribed. I insisted that she was not to spend more than ten minutes at a time in that circuit. However, she unfortunately fell asleep with the drug in circuit. Next morning, she awoke acutely depressed, with a bad headache, a temperature, and a typical rash on both forearms. Miss Cameron had no idea that these four symptoms and signs were recognised overdose effects of M. and B. 693.

Second Incident.—A lady suffers from an abscess in the left lung, with fistula discharging near the shoulder blade. After two years of treatment by leading authorities, during which the sulpha drugs and penicillin have produced limited and short-lived results, bacteriological examination of her discharge and sputum reveals:

- (a) the unexpected absence of Koch's bacillus, and
- (b) the presence of staphylococcus, Friedlaender's pneumococcus, proteus vulgaris and subtilis-catarrhalis.

Despite the absence of Koch, I assume a T.B. history, and I place the patient in circuit with Tuberculin, M. and B. 693 and 760, the patient's sputum, her urine, my urine and myself.

On being asked to rest in the circuit, the lady protests that she has not been able to recline for two years, as it immediately brings on paroxysms of coughing. Against the grain, she settles down in the relaxation circuit, and is amazed to find that she only mildly clears her throat twice in one hour and five minutes. Her chest feels much freer; she falls into a deep sleep that afternoon, and next morning her expectoration is much reduced, more liquid and much whiter.

As years of this technique have given me some immunity, I am only mildly upset for a couple of hours, as expected.

As one circuit reduces the virulence of a patient, I invite Dr. Sharma, who is more than interested, to join us in the patient's second circuit, two days after her first.

We have in circuit fresh as well as old sputum and urines, and also Tuberculin. At Dr. Sharma's suggestion, we remove the Sulpha drugs and add Sulphur 30.

Despite the reduction of the patient's virulence by the first circuit, Dr. Sharma, who has no immunity, is ill for three days; how ill, he will tell you himself. As he suspects suggestion and fear, he asks Mrs. Barraclough to examine him. On the telephone she asks me: "What on earth have you done to Dr. Sharma?"

He has a large overdose of tuberculin!" A homœopathic dose of tuberculin had been administered 24 hours earlier, and by radiation only! And that had stood out!!

Dr. Sharma is hardly disturbed by his second circuit with the patient (it is her fourth). At his third, he is placed in circuit with the sputum and urine of the patient's fifth circuit, and he spontaneously remarks: "Homœopathically beneficial."

In ten days, all the patient's signs and symptoms are remarkably better.

Third Incident.—During the recent cold spell, badly overstrained by three weeks of nights disturbed by nursing in addition to my usual day work, I caught a bad dose of 'flu. In this I was most generously and efficiently helped by Mrs. Barraclough's diagnosis and by her prescriptions, taken in circuit.

I asked this keen investigator to send me a specimen of her blood, which I placed in my circuit. When I sent her the record of my time-table in and out of the circuit, she found that it synchronised with her experiences in a remarkable fashion.

I thank you for your patient hearing.

At the request of the Chairman, Miss Cameron, Dr. Sharma and Mrs. Barraclough, who were present, added their own testimony in support of the three incidents described by Mr. Eeman.

RADIATIONS OF THE EARTH AND OF THE MIND

Address delivered to the British Society of Dowsers on July 16th, 1947,

By DR. OSCAR BRUNLER

"Fools despise wisdom and instruction"—but the wise man increases his knowledge, and in this spirit I put before you some of my new discoveries. Investigate them, accept them, or discard them.

Many years ago I came to the conclusion that all men die in the same way. The cause of death may be a different one in each case, but the way of dying is the same in every case.

"We die from our feet upwards." Countless times I have said this to my patients, but to prove it on a scientific basis was

impossible. Ten years ago I stated in my lectures that two interlocking forces are the cause of life, and when these two interlocking forces do not interlock any more, death takes place. A sweeping statement. I have made many sweeping statements in my life, but I have never made one which proved to be wrong in the end. Ten years have passed, and time brings to light whatever is hidden and opens the gates to greater understanding if we persevere in our endeavours to solve a problem.

Two interlocking forces—what kind of forces are these? This question arose from the depth of my mind from time to time, but the answer eluded me until, in God's good time, I found the answer; and to-day I will explain to you some more of the mysteries of the human body. If they were not mysteries, then all medical men would be infallible in their diagnosis of the causes of disease. Man suffers and dies, due to lack of knowledge and wisdom.

In my last lecture* I dealt with the radiation of the brain. You remember that I reduced intelligence to a question of wavelength. I maintained that we do not think with the grey matter in our head; that every magnetic or electro-magnetic wave has a second wave—a di-electric wave coupled to it. I explained how we can measure the radiation of a dead person's brain even after centuries, and how we can discover whether a man is constructive or destructive in his attitude to the world, and many other qualities or weaknesses of a person's mental make-up can be discovered from the radiation of the brain. All these are interesting points, and I could add many new facts to my last lecture; but to-day's lecture can be useful for every one who is interested in his own health or anybody else's earthly body.

Before dealing with the two interlocking forces which are the cause of life, I must point out that I do believe that we have a soul, and that our soul—the "I AM"—uses the earthly body of flesh as its instrument to operate on this terrestrial plane. We have therefore to consider two factors—the soul and the body, or mind and matter. What animates matter—our body? The mind, the will, the spirit behind it. What is mind? It is not matter, but an intangible force of vibrating energy. We can measure the wavelength of the rays emitted from the brain or mind and assess a man's intelligence and range of comprehension. We can measure the wavelength of the rays sent out by our organs. We can measure the wavelength which our organs send out immediately before death takes place. When we investigate this last phase of man's life on earth, we find that the waves have lengthened, and that the frequency of vibrations has decreased, and the radiant field—like the magnetic field

* See *B.S.D.J.*, VII, 54, page 82.

around a magnet—has decreased in diameter and the wavelength of the organs measures 13,000 Angström units when death liberates the soul from its earthly cage—our body.

We human beings are polarized to two planes—to the plane of matter and the plane of spirit. Our mortal body is polarized to the plane of matter—our earth—and from it we draw the invisible forces which keep our life forces flowing within our body. From the plane of matter we get our food which feeds us. From the plane of matter we sustain our physical strength. From the plane of matter we draw and absorb radiations which are still unknown to us in their power and their importance to the life of the body. From the plane of spirit we draw radiant forces into our body, and these radiations help to keep body and soul together.

Our feet are the contact pieces which draw and absorb the radiations from the earth into our body. The head is the antenna which contacts, tunes in and absorbs radiations from the plane of the spirit.

Rooted to the earth, we live a physical life. As we are conscious beings, not living an unconscious, dreamlike life like the trees or the flowers, we must feed our conscious mind with a force which is of a non-material kind. Unless spirit and matter interlock, life cannot last. A radiating force flowing through the mind into our body cannot interlock with a purely chemical process such as oxidation of food, &c. The radiating forces which are drawn into our body through the action of the brain or the activity of our mind, these forces unite and interlock, and form a harmonious whole within us with the radiating forces which we draw into our body from the earth and earth atmosphere. Unless there is a free and unhindered flow from the mind into the body, and a free and constant flow from the earth and the atmosphere into our body, disorders must occur, as a perfect balance of these two forces is essential for the perfect working of all parts. How, then, you may ask, do the radiating forces of the earth enter into our body? Just as the sea and the oceans are the reservoirs for the streams and the rain and the rivers, so, in a similar manner, is the atmosphere the great reservoir of the radiations radiating from the earth surface and from the minerals and metals and gases and streams below the surface. Every kind of radiation from metals and gases and liquids fills the atmosphere in which we live and have our being. It would lead too far to go into the question of pure physics and geophysics and the experiments and facts about radiations in the atmosphere. It may suffice to mention that radio-active radiations are not only found in places where we find radio-active deposits such as

uranium or thorium, &c., but these radio-active radiations are to be found elsewhere in the world. This was discovered by Professors Elster and Geitel, who investigated the energy effects of radio-active radiations in the atmosphere.

In our feet we can discover strange points. There are points which connect with our eyes. There are points which connect and supply the radiations from the earth to our heart, to our lungs, to our liver, to our ears, our throat—in fact, to every organ in our body. All organs of our body have at least two antennæ in our feet, which supply them with radiations from the earth. The solar plexus is the great central point where spirit and matter meet. The Sacrum—the Kundalini as the Indian philosophers called it—is the great meeting point where the radiations from the earth and the radiation from the spirit intersect or interlock. Did the ancient priests and healers of body and mind know more about our body than we do?

Why did they call it “Sacrum”—sacred—the sacred point of life? I shall refer to it later on.

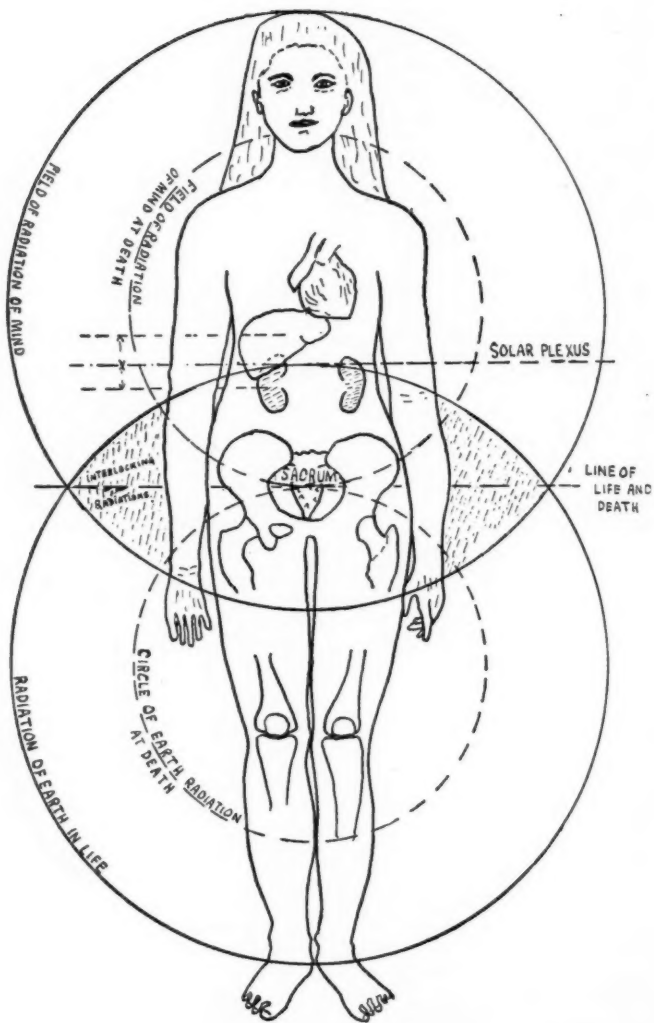
Each centre in our feet absorbs the radiation for a particular organ. If the mind, through a certain attitude, prevents the free and full flow of radiating forces to an organ, an unbalanced state of radiation in that organ takes place. Tensions which are a state of disequilibrium occur in the organ, and an unbalanced state of earth and mind radiations throw the organ out of balance, and a physical disorder is registered. The centres in our feet are affected, the antennæ shrink, tighten up, and they reduce the inflow of the radiations from the earth. When this occurs, then the antennæ or certain antennæ become tender to pressure and painful.

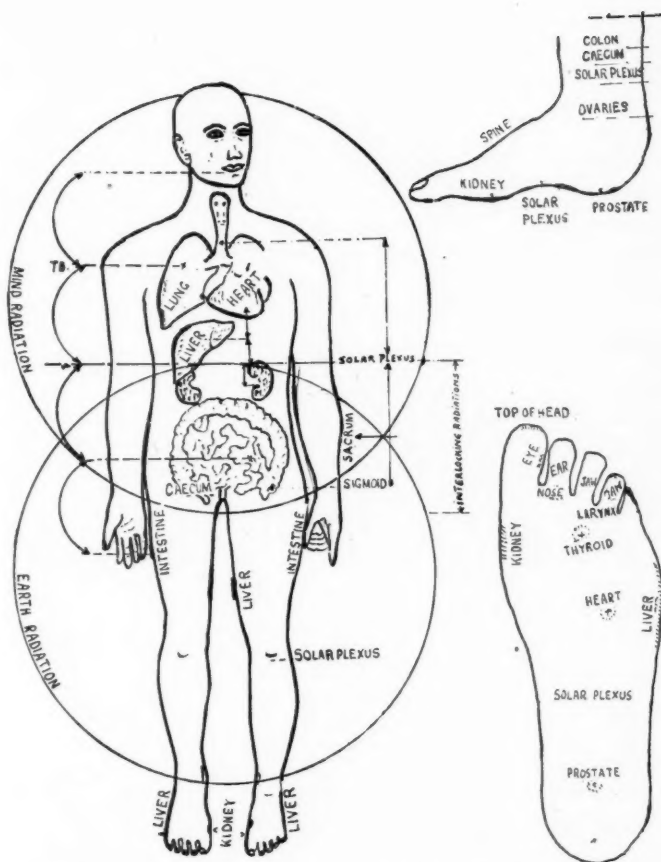
The finer electric forces or electric currents which flow through every nerve and muscle in our body are far more important for our life than the food we eat. A perfect balance of the currents of radiations from the mind and the earth keep our organs in perfect health.

Let us examine only one single example. Every emotional state reacts on the liver. Anger, temper, repression of emotions reduce or disturb the free and constant flow of radiating forces from the mind to the liver. The natural flow being disturbed, or reduced, or arrested, reacts instantly on the balance of currents in the liver. The radiations from the earth flow freely and unhindered into our body, and when they reach the liver and meet with a suddenly reduced quantity of currents from the mind a state of disequilibrium of the two radiating forces takes place. An

overloading of the organ with currents from the earth and a banking up of a one-sided polarity current occurs. An automatic reaction sets in. The antennæ in the feet, which supply the liver with earth radiations, close up instantly to re-establish the balance of forces in the liver—and tenderness of the antenna in the foot become noticeable. Any dowser using a pendulum can check up the disturbed earth contacts or antennæ in the feet and legs, and may be able to add further data to those which I give to-day. Much useful work and research can be done by dowers in this sphere and thus increase our knowledge of our body.

You may say: "It is a bold statement to say that we have antennæ in our feet which pick up the radiations from the earth." Well, we have to revise our whole medical knowledge if we really wish to understand anything about the working of our body. My ideas about medicine and the human body may sound strange to you; yet you can check up my discoveries and see whether my statements are correct. In order to give you some guidance where to find the antennæ in feet and legs, let me tell you how I discovered them after ten years of thought. Take an anatomical chart with the organs of the body. Draw a line across the solar plexus and measure the distance from solar plexus to thyroid gland. Transfer this distance—solar plexus-thyroid gland—to the lower part of the body, and you will find that the line passes through the gonads. Draw a further line—same distance as before—and this line cuts across the legs, just below the knees, at the point where we measure reflexes by tapping, or, in other words, we measure the solar plexus condition by tapping the antenna below the knee joint. Draw a further line at an equal distance away, and this line passes through the lower annular ligament. Any gonadic or thyroid disorder produces a swelling or tenderness to pressure at this spot. Let us take another example. Draw a line through solar plexus and another line through the caecum. Measure the distance between these two lines and draw a line at an equal distance from solar plexus through the upper part of the body. This line cuts across the bronchial tube; draw another line at an equal distance, and it cuts across the head, across the bridge of the nose. Any chronic bronchial disorder which, in fact, is a chronic disorder of the caecum can be noticed by the discoloration of that part of the nose. Fine enlarged reddish veins become noticeable. Now draw three lines at equal distances through the lower part of the body, and you will find they pass through the thigh, the calf and across the ankle. Any disorder of the caecum produces a tenderness to pressure on the part of the leg through which the lines pass. In this simple way you can discover for yourself which organ is in order or out of order.





Many years ago I cleared up and cured my first case of disseminated sclerosis by radiating the feet with white light and one foot with yellow light rays. I found that I could clear up the nerve lesion, and the patient was able to walk again. At that time I was of the opinion that a re-charging of the nerves in the feet and legs with electro-magnetic currents in form of light rays produced the effect. To-day I am sure that I simply opened up once more the antennæ in the feet, so that the body could absorb again the radiations from the earth and re-establish the flow and hence cure the disequilibrium of radiating forces in

the nerves. In fact, I earthed again the patient. Without being earthed the mind cannot operate; without being earthed the body cannot operate; without being earthed the soul cannot operate on earth.

Was the Hungarian doctor correct who maintained that tuberculosis of the lungs was caused by a toxic condition in the small intestine? Let us measure the distances from solar plexus to the different parts of the small intestine and transfer the same distances to the upper part of the body, and we find that these lines cut through different parts of the lungs. Transfer the same distances to the lower parts of the body, the thighs, the legs, the feet, and you can check up whether your antennæ in these parts are functioning properly or whether they are tender and hence show some disorder in the intestines or lungs.

The importance of the earth radiations and of the antennæ in our arms and legs will be realized one day. It may interest you if I give you only two interesting examples. About two years ago a pre-war patient of mine came to see me and asked me if I could help him in his trouble. In the course of three years he had undergone 29 operations on his leg. The knee joint was stiff, and an ugly looking open wound two-and-a-half inches above the deformed knee poured out pus of the most offensive smell. Every kind of medicine and injection had failed to reduce the constant flow of pus. The leg below the knee was swollen, and bluish-red areas appeared to be the forerunners of ulcers. We tried certain injections, we located the disturbed areas with the pendulum, we observed the instantaneous effect of light rays on the flow of currents in the leg and the bluish-red areas, we short-circuited the patient with a wire; yet in spite of all our efforts the wound did not heal, and the wound discharged pus from morning till night. All our efforts were in vain, except that we prevented the formation of ulcers. When I discovered the earth radiation pick-up points in the arm, leg and feet, it struck me to try and turn my attention to these points. During the first great war this patient had half his right shoulder shot away. I calculated the relation between the shoulder and the wound and, to my surprise, I found that a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the left knee joint related to the damaged right shoulder. After months we saw again this patient, and the bluish-red areas looked disturbing and the leg was badly swollen up. Instead of treating the leg and the bluish areas with light rays, the damaged shoulder was radiated, and, to our great astonishment, the bluish-red areas on the leg and ankle began to sweat intensely, and perspiration started to run out of the left leg whilst the right leg remained perfectly dry and cool. As we have made this observation only during three treatments,

it is impossible to say to-day whether we shall obtain a complete cure of the leg and wound by concentrating our efforts on the shoulder.

It is most useful and interesting to check up a diagnosis by checking up the condition of the earth-radiation antennæ. The patient was suffering, according to the diagnosis of several men and specialists, from heart trouble. Heart trouble is only a symptom, and the cause is either the liver, the intestines or the lungs. After having ascertained the cause of the heart trouble, we checked up the antennæ in his feet and found that apart from the liver a noticeable tenderness was registered by the patient on the prostate antennæ, and the corresponding antennæ in the upper arm were intensely red-like inflamed areas about two inches in diameter. On informing the patient of his prostate condition, he told us that he was being treated for this complaint. We discovered that by radiating the inflamed-looking areas on the arm and by radiating the feet the prostate began to clear up and the pus reduced to practically nil. We shall see, in the course of further treatments, the results which can be obtained by centering the attention on the antennæ and not dealing directly with the organ.

The question arises : " How do these earth currents flow through our body ? Is the blood the carrier of these radiations, or are they carried or conveyed through the etheric body ? " Endless are the questions which arise, and a long way of labour lies before us until we can give answers to all the problems.

Not only does the lower part of the body—the legs and the feet—reflect the disturbances in the balance of the two forces, I mean the earth radiations and those of the mind, but every disturbance is registered in the upper part of the body. We know that a drunkard's nose turns red and the cheeks of a man who drinks a fair amount show dilated veins which give him an " expensive complexion." When we examine the antennæ in the feet and legs, we make interesting discoveries in such a person. At the same rate at which the mind gets dull so do the earth-radiation antennæ reduce the intake of the rays from the earth. We know that rubbing the feet of a dying person revives the person. By rubbing the feet we stimulate again the earth contacts so that they can absorb greater quantities of radiations, and thus we hold the soul in the body until the earth loses its power to hold the eternal soul chained to this plane of matter.

Endless are the examples which I could give you, but as this is not a lecture on medical discoveries, let me return to the pendulum and radiations. We know that when we go with the pendulum over the legs or feet it gives a straight line movement,

and if there is a disturbance in any part of that part of our anatomy then the pendulum rotates. You will now see why it rotates at certain parts, and wherever such a disturbance in the flow of currents can be discovered you can easily determine the organ which is affected and check that up with the pendulum.

Mind and matter, body and soul, earth and spirit are a whole and act as forces of equal strength in a sound and healthy body. The mind and the radiation caused by the mind are the dominant factors, and the earth radiation, or the absorption of the rays from the earth, are governed to a great extent by our mind.

You may ask : "Can we insulate ourselves against the radiation from the earth?" Yes, to a limited extent. You can carry out your own experiments by testing the field and the antennæ in your feet and legs. Rubber soles have an insulating effect, and various materials, such as felt, cork, fur, reduce the intake of earth radiations into our body. In the light of these discoveries, it seems that the famous Dr. Kneip was not quite such an incredible fool as his contemporaries believed him to be when he maintained that we draw vitalizing forces from the earth into our bodies and that the vitality of his patients increased a hundred per cent by making them walk barefooted over the dew-covered grass in the early hours of the morning. How little do we know. Is there some particular power or radiation in the dewdrops? I believe there is, or dew would not have the great healing power in certain skin disorders. We are only on the fringe of knowledge, and the more we observe and learn the more we realise our lack of knowledge. In fact, we begin to realise that we know very little, in spite of atom bombs and our apparently great knowledge in the sphere of destruction.

I am afraid I have wandered in this lecture over so many varying fields that you may have become bewildered and lost in a maze. So let me gather together the chords into a co-ordinated whole, so that you can build out of the bricks a tower from which you can view the planes of mind and matter —of the rays of the mind and the rays of the earth, which are the cause of our life on earth.

We know that our brain sends out a radiation and on the wavelength of the rays depends our range of comprehension. We measure, in fact, the state and evolution of our soul.

We know that as long as life lasts there flows into us and out of us a constant stream of psychic energy, and the liver is the reservoir through which it flows. We know that we are surrounded by a field of radiations which emanate from our body and which can be measured in various ways.

We know that the disturbance of the wavelength of any organ in our body can be measured in various ways. We know that the fingers and the palm of our hands connect with the organs in our body and that we can measure the wavelengths of our organs by measuring the radiation from the fingers or the palm.

We know that certain organic disorders are visible in the face, hands and feet, and on other parts of our body. We know that the solar plexus is the most important centre in our body.

We know many more facts. We know so much, yet, in spite of our knowledge, we know, or we co-ordinate so little, that our understanding is rather poor.

There are only a few organs which are the cause of all ailments of the body. The liver affects the pancreas, the spleen, the pituitary gland, the kidneys, the heart, the blood stream, the feet, the legs, the head, the eyes. The gonadal glands affect the thyroid, the brain, the legs, the feet, the little fingers of our hands.

We can establish and check up any disorder in our body by testing the earth-radiation pick-up points in our feet and by observation of any visible disorder in the face, eyes, arms and hands.

When the pick-up points—the antennæ—in our feet and legs cease to absorb the rays from the earth and from the earth atmosphere, then our body has to return to dust, and our soul is freed from its earthly bondage and returns again to its own plane of being; and in the end is our beginning, and in the beginning is our end.

During a discussion after the lecture Mr. A. Glazewski made the following remarks :—

“The Chinese medical system of Acupuncture, based on the existence of certain therapeutic points on the surface of the human skin, goes back as far as 3000 B.C. In Western countries the first publication on this subject, written by Ten Rhyne in Latin (see *L'Acupuncture*, by A. Leprince; Dangles, Paris, 1945, p. 17), appeared in London in 1683, but it was not until recent years in the present century that a proper scientific investigation of the subject was carried out.

“In 1938 G. Soulie de Morant published in Paris (*Mercur de France*) the first two volumes of a work called *Acupuncture Chinoise*. He is regarded as the greatest living European authority on this subject, and this book, which is the first to be written on purely scientific lines, is already famous in France. His publications and activities have stimulated much research in various hospitals in France, chiefly in Paris, and exceedingly good results have been obtained, mainly in connection with rheumatism, arthritis, anæmia, etc.

"The actual operation of Acupuncture, involving the use of needles, is a very difficult and delicate one, needing much experience. Lately, an electronic instrument has been devised, which includes two valve amplifiers, an oscillograph and a loud-speaker. It has given astonishing results, and made the whole treatment easier and more accessible. No description of the instrument has yet been published, as experiments were only begun in January of this year. I myself have assisted at several treatments, and some results I saw seemed quite incredible. It is very interesting, when the doctor applies the tiny electrode to a certain point of the patient's body, to see the discharges recorded on the oscillograph and to hear them in the loud-speaker.

"It is difficult to say, at present, how far reaching this method will be, but it is already certain that the discovery is of the highest value, and carries forward the research begun by Dr. Abrams of San Francisco. I have no doubt that the instrument is dealing with the same type of energy as that discovered by Abrams, which his followers the world over are now using. The difference is that now there is no intermediate subject, and the instrument works on a purely electronic basis."

Dr. A. M. J. Janser said: "I wish to pay tribute to the genius of Dr. Brunler. In my opinion, his discovery of the dielectric radiation and dielectric currents is a fundamental contribution to knowledge, and may easily prove to rank in importance with Einstein's Relativity and Planck's Quantum Theory. It is, in many ways, remarkable that professional physicists have failed, in the last few years, to make this discovery, as there were enough pointers in this direction. There is the anomalous behaviour of some dielectrics under the effects of high-frequency discharges, the fact known for over a hundred years that electric power emanates from the positive pole, although electrons, the particles of electricity, are emitted by the negative pole, and many others.

"Alone on theoretical grounds the reality of dielectric energy might have been established, for instance, by a correct interpretation of Dirac's matrix analysis of the electron. In this work, published 1930, Dirac showed four kinds of electrons, positive, negative, anti-positive and anti-negative. Five years later, the positron was discovered in the upper stratosphere, as the result of cosmic ray collisions. The other two kinds of electrons, I have not the slightest doubt, are Brunler's dia-positron and dia-negatron. In the case of a polar electromagnetic radiation, it seems likely that the coincidence of wavecrests of the two opposing radiations generates or, at least, indicates the photon.

"Why have physicists failed to make this discovery? Under conditions of physical laboratories the 'para' electric phenomena completely eclipse and overshadow the opposite ones, and may easily be ignored. In living beings, which are the object of Dr. Brunler's study, they play a subtle but vital role, and the dynamism of a living organism remains inexplicable without their influence. I hope that Dr. Brunler will continue his investigations and supply us eventually with a detailed map of the distribution of these forces in the human body.

"With regard to the absorption of a form of vital energy from the earth through selective points of the feet, may I suggest that the existing system of nerves might perform this additional function? On anatomical and bio-physical grounds, it can be argued that nerves are equipped to carry an electrolytic impulse current, a high-frequency oscillation and a dielectric current through the continuous lipoid sheath."

PART THREE

TRACING THE LOST

Translation of an article by Dr. Jules Regnault in La Revue Internationale de Radiesthésie, reproduced with the permission of the Author and of the Editor.

For a long time the art of dowsing has been used for tracing criminals or people who have disappeared

Mention has often been made of Jacques Aymar who, in 1688, acquired a certain reputation for discovering robbers. In 1692 he followed the track of three murderers from Lyons as far as Beaucaire; he found one, but had to stop on reaching the frontier. He took the "impression" of the criminals on the site of their crime and, guided by his rod, followed their track, just as a dog follows the track of game or of his master.

About 1920 Dr. Moineau made some experiments which he described to me. To obtain syntonisation he handed a tube of fluorescein to a person who then took a devious path through wooden country. Provided with a similar tube, he himself succeeded in following the course taken.

In such experiments it is more usual to obtain syntonisation or resonance by carrying a hair, or a handkerchief, or piece of garment which the missing person had been wearing; in much the same way, witches used a hair, saliva or nail parings from the person on whom they wished to cast a spell of love or hate.

Such methods have been employed in my experiments in suggestion at a distance,* as also by unqualified practitioners who claim to be able to give treatment to patients at a distance by means, for instance, of Sir Kenelm Digby's famous sympathetic powder or by the American aetheronics using the Streborcam of Dr. MacRoberts.

At Chicago, in 1927, Dr. MacRoberts showed me one of his apparatus. He told me that having placed under the electrode a piece of blotting paper which had absorbed a few drops of blood from a sick person living in the Cameroons, he was able to find his direction by revolving the point of the adjustable antenna until a reaction occurred on his Streborcam. He even claimed to have healed his client by putting suitable remedies in the instrument and sending out their energy twice daily for several days.

Neither the pendulum nor the rod played any part in the Streborcam. In the instrument which I exhibited at the first International Congress of "Radiotelluristes" and Water-diviners

* *La Sorcellerie, ses rapports avec les sciences biologiques*, by Dr. Jules Regnault, Amédée Legrand, Paris, 1936.

at Avignon in April, 1932, the specimen of blood or saliva is placed on the electrode under a thin sheet of ebonite. The instrument is connected to resonators of a kind, namely, the "reflexophones" of Abrams.* The right index finger in a cotton sheath, rubbing the ebonite experiences a roughness or friction when resonance with one disease or another is reached. A remedy placed at a certain spot in the instrument causes, if efficacious, the disappearance of this reaction.

A short adjustable antenna is aligned beforehand in the direction in which, for that particular specimen only, the friction occurs.

Certain followers of MacRoberts began some years ago to adopt a sort of *mental* orientation. Towards the end of 1927 a doctor from New York came to see me at the Boulevard Morland in Paris, and told me about it: "I know that my wife should now be at the Louvre, but I do not know the orientation of your house with reference to it. I take my instrument and try for a reaction by exploring the horizon with the antenna; I think of my wife; . . . the noise of friction tells you that my wife is in that direction. It is a most indiscreet instrument."

The practice of "seeking the lost" has increased with the development of Teleradiesthesia, by means of which, without the trouble of following roads and paths and exploring woods and copses, it is claimed that a person can be traced at a distance on a map or plan.

Teleradiesthetists have published some remarkable results; but to appreciate the value of the method, errors must be taken into account. In any case, it does not appear to be practicable by all dowsers. Results can be attributed to divination, clairvoyance or metagnomy, and that is why, in a communication to the International Congress of Radiesthesia at Lausanne in 1934, and in a lecture at the Casino of Mont Benon, at the same place, I remarked that, for the time being, it was necessary to make a very clear distinction between Teleradiesthesia carried out over maps and Radiesthesia carried out on the ground or directly on a material object.

Experiments were made at both Congresses; at that at Avignon, in 1932, when I had asked whether any competitors wished to demonstrate the value of the method, eight people responded, and four plans were presented. The results were compared with the facts as recorded in sealed documents which I kept in my pocket; they were not brilliant; no two operators gave the same answer, and what they did record did not correspond with the results of borings made on the spot.†

* *Les Méthodes d' Abrams*, by Dr. Jules Regnault, M. Maloine, Paris, 1927.

† *Revue Métapsychique*, Paris, 1932. *Radicelluristes et Sourciers*, Dunod, Paris, 1932.

The operators stressed the fact that time was insufficient, so it was agreed that for the Congress at Paris in 1933 plans should be distributed about a month beforehand; but the result was no better.

Nevertheless, at the International Congress at Lausanne, where I was President of the medical section, I gave facilities to various competitors to prove the value of their methods, not only for diagnosis of disease but for tracing and locating individuals.

I prepared photographs on which were five persons, each distinguished by a number. The persons, two male and three female, were all young and were dressed in ancient Norman costume for a fete representing a wedding of long ago. Their eyes had been covered with white scarves.

There were thirteen competitors, but as I had only eight photos, they had to be handed on, which is contrary to the usual practice.

I received only nine answers. One operator observed that he was hampered by not being able to see the eyes, but would manage all the same.

I asked for the following information: (1) The present location of each of the five persons; (2) Their state of health and diseases, if any; (3) Their relationship. Actually two of the girls were then living near Granville, one man and one girl at Saintonge, and one man at Toulon. As there were five people and nine answers were given, forty-five localisations were possible. However, only one of those recorded corresponded in any way with reality.

For the person numbered 2 one competitor gave Toulon, but stated with an excess of zeal; "buried" at Toulon, had disease of the liver, been operated on for appendicitis; killed during the war of 1914-18 at sea, south-east of Lausanne by a bullet penetrating between the lung and left kidney.

This young man was courting the girl numbered 1. I sent the result to the girl's father, and the scene which followed can be imagined:

Father: Sir, you have done me the honour of presenting yourself as a suitor for my daughter's hand, but I must tell you that reports I have heard about you are by no means favourable.

Young Man: What is the matter?

Father: You did not tell me that you had disease of the liver.

Young Man: But I have never had the least trouble with my liver!

Father: You did not tell me you had been operated on for appendicitis.

Young Man: But I have never been operated on! I can show you that I have no scar.

Father : Anyhow, that would be no obstacle. An operation for appendicitis increases your value. Another of my daughters has been operated on for appendicitis, and I regard that as an increase to her dowry of more than 5,000 francs, as it guarantees her against a similar operation with all its accompanying danger, worry and expense.

But there is something else. My daughter cannot marry a *fantôme*.

Young Man : Sir, you insult me ! . . . I am not a *fantoche*.*

Father : I did not say *fantoche*, I said *fantôme*. Here, read this, I can't discuss the matter further ; you are dead, and were buried at Toulon.

The prospective father-in-law hands the young man the teleradiesthetic diagnosis, and the young man smiles again.

He would have renounced his hopes if he had believed in the infallibility of teleradiesthesia, for he saw on three other reports shown him by the father the finding of " Dead ! "

A tenth operator, who had sent in his results by letter without having seen the photographs or any document (a matter of no importance for one who works by mental orientation alone), had written that No. 1 (a girl) was a young man, and stated that (a) the whole of the right lung was tubercular, (b) the left lung was completely atrophied by pneumothorax, (c) there was strong cardiac lesion due to pulmonary intoxication, and, finally, that his condition was hopeless and he had not long to live.

About a month after the photo was taken, the girl numbered 1 was declared champion at the Stadium of Physical Culture at Plage Normandie (races of 80 and 250 metres, balloon jumping, basket ball, &c.).

The corpse and the thrice-dead incurable married and have healthy children.

One cannot insist too strongly on the danger of statements by teleradiesthetists to the effect that certain persons are diseased, tubercular, and even dead, when in reality they are perfectly well. To explain or excuse such mistakes operators have tried to make out that they were occupied with other subjects at the same time, and that their radiations interfered.

Nevertheless, successes have certainly been achieved and made public, some of which have come to my notice. During the civil war in Spain, the nephew of a man I knew disappeared. M. Portepan, of Toulon, located him, from a map, near Barcelona. The young man, by the way, had gone to join one of the Spanish armies. In another case, my informant's accountant disappeared

* A weathercock. One who cannot be taken seriously.

with the cash box: M. Portepan traced him to Lyon, then to Paris, finally locating him, from a map of Paris, in a certain quarter, where the police eventually arrested him.

But I have come across many failures: a child disappeared in the outskirts of Toulon; his route is supposed to have been traced, but the body was found in a little wood. A chemist living in the suburbs of Toulon disappeared; radiesthetists tried their hand with no result; the body was found in a copse a month later. A woman who was mentally affected left her home in Toulon; the curé of the parish applied for radiesthetists, four responding; two said she was dead and the other two that she was alive near Cuers, where she was sought in vain. The fire brigade is said to have explored the Trou du Diable, one of the natural potholes of the Faron, 45 metres deep, and to have found nothing; the search must have been incomplete, as there are two shafts, one above the other, separated by a little platform. Several months later the search was renewed by amateurs, who found the body at the bottom of the pothole.

Successes reported are relatively rare, and are, it seems, all achieved by specially gifted operators. Unfortunately, the study of this subject is hampered by enthusiastic neophytes who think they can discover anything near and far as soon as they see the pendulum gyrate in their hands.

Some make a regular trade of it; their situation, if they are wrong, is unenviable. They are liable to be condemned as rogues if their good faith is not accepted, and if it is they are guilty of a misdemeanour as fortune-tellers.

This question was made clear in the *Gazette du Palais* in April, 1946, in connection with a judgment of May 26th, 1945.

A certain Charles B. was prosecuted at La Fère-en-Tardenois, under the following circumstances. At the beginning of December, 1944, a Mrs. Hubert, anxious about her husband who had been deported by the Germans on April 7th, consulted the accused, who described himself as a *sourcier pendulisant*. She left a photograph with him and a sum of 100 francs—this amount having been fixed by herself and not by him. On December 4th he stated in a letter that Hubert was no longer alive, and must have been shot, as there was a haemorrhage of the lungs. Mrs. Hubert brought a charge of false information.

B. admitted the facts, but claimed in his defence that conclusions arrived at by radiesthesia are sometimes liable to error, but that, having investigated the affair in good faith in accordance with the recognised practice of this science, he could not be regarded as a fortune-teller (*devin*) within the meaning of the penal code.

It was admitted that B. had acted in good faith, and he was not proceeded against for fraud but as a fortune-teller under the article 479-7° of the French penal code, which can impose a fine of 132 to 180 francs on people who make a trade of "telling fortunes, prophesying and interpreting dreams."

B. was sentenced to pay a fine of 180 francs and to the confiscation of his pendulum under article 481 of the penal code.

Some of the remarks of the judge, who did not concern himself with physical radiesthesia in which a rotating pendulum is used in close proximity to an object, are worth mentioning:

"The study of the phenomenon, whether real or imaginary, appears to depend on a scientific method; it appears, on the other hand, that search carried out over documents such as geographical maps are, in default of fuller information, based only on conjectural theories and on physico-psychological hypotheses unverified by experience; that facts have often cruelly belied the deductions of the most famous radiesthetists, and that the credit which some of them enjoy appears to be the result of the mystical and superstitious attraction for the public of the unknown.

"It is not the duty of a judge to give an opinion as to whether certain phenomena, termed radiesthetic, attributed by specialists to what they vaguely call 'radiations,' will one day occupy a place in a scientific system; and it would be both dangerous to assert and absurd to deny *à priori* :

"That whilst the attitude of a magistrate in a case of this kind should be one of prudent reserve, it should not result in hindering the progress of human knowledge, nor in hampering the birth of a new science, if such radiesthesia is to become: in fact, that no one can be forbidden to undertake investigation, carry out experiments and entertain hypotheses, or to meet others in order to discuss their experiences, to publish on their own responsibility observations and theories, so long as the law is respected and no profit is derived from the credulity of the public, which either from lack of scientific instruction, or from superstition or, as in the present case, from natural desire for news of a dear one, is tempted to accept the offers of individuals with no official standing and sometimes lacking the most elementary instruction.

"This is a case for the severe application of the law: the defendant's plea of good faith does not excuse the breach of law which he has committed under particularly painful circumstances, since his divinations have caused Madame Hubert (as she says) some terrible hours of anxiety; however, article 480 enjoins the sentence of imprisonment only to interpreters of dreams."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Biophysical Laboratory,
Bourton-on-the-Hill.
May 28th, 1947

Dear Colonel Bell,

I was pleased to read of Mr. L. B. MacEwan's tests on a flowing stream, in the *Journal* for March this year, not only because he confirms various points made by Franklin and me in the last ten years, but also because (a) he obtained a typical field pattern from a *surface* stream, as I have also always maintained, though many dowzers seem to think only in terms of underground water; and (b) he used my reversed and balanced rod in order best to show the "positive" and "negative" (dipping and rising) reactions, which so many otherwise competent dowzers also appear to overlook. And I would like to add that a flat, rather "soft" type of rod is best for this purpose, and that the backs of the hands should be uppermost.

The latter grip avoids the extreme forearm torsion that obtains in the case of the classical (opposite) grip—which seems to be responsible for a reaction bias in one direction in the latter case; especially if the backs of the hands are not quite horizontal, but pointing slightly outwards, so that there is then the least possible forearm torsion. But Mr. MacEwan does not mention this point or refer to our book in his article, though he has, I know, read the latter, and must realise that what he states is not entirely new.

For instance, we stated in our book (*The Physics of the Divining Rod*, Bell & Sons, 1939,) *these facts, as repeated by Mr. MacEwan:

- (1) That there are serial zones, parallel to any stream or piped flow, on which a truly balanced rod will alternately dip and rise, which we call R and N bands, or zones of "positive" and "negative" response.
- (2) That every now and then, for one reason or another, there might be a gradual or sudden phase change or polar reversal, so that the whole system became inverted.
- (3) That there was a transverse set of reaction bands across the stream line, and perpendicular to the parallel set, that we called the induction field, in contrast to the radiation field.
- (4) That as one walks into a "positive" zone from a "negative" one the rod (if properly balanced) should *dip*; whereas it will *rise* again when walking out of the zone from either side. This two-way response seems merely to show that the field is, first, increasing and, second, decreasing in strength—which can also be demonstrated quantitatively.

* Pages 130 (Figure 4 and legend), 212-5, 232-3.

- (5) That the erection of Creyke deepthing "point" on the stream band (vertical or primary reaction band, R_1) tends to do something to the normal radiation field. . . According to Creyke and ourselves, it more or less wipes out the normal field and creates a new interference pattern, consisting of a series of circles (or, under certain circumstances, ellipses) concentric around the vertical bar; the spacing of which is either equal to depth below ground of the stream or first water-bearing stratum, or (as can happen) equal to *half* that depth. But Mr. MacEwan appears only to note a phase inversion in the normal field when the "point" is set up. (He might try low frequency oscillation of the "point" so as to accentuate the interference effect and so aid deepthing).

For the rest, it should be noted that although Mr. MacEwan appears correctly to have disentangled the general, criss-cross pattern of the field normally associated with a flowing stream of water (whether above or below ground or in a conduit), he has not tackled the quantitative side of the picture.* The latter, however, is essential to the full understanding of such dowsing fields and to the approximate calculation of yield; the field rising to a peak intensity vertically over the actual flow, approaching from either side, in a series of undulatory increments as the successive R-bands are traversed. In fact, if sufficient physiological and instrumental measurements are taken on one or more flow-fields, it will be found that each reaction band (whether pos. or neg. in sense) is approximately twice the strength of the preceding one as one comes up to the peak of the field, or half as strong as one recedes away. And orientation of the dowser's arms (acting as a kind of frame aerial, evidently) *does* matter, both in regard to whether the rod will rise or dip at a given point along the traversal at a given time, and also as to the intensity of the resultant response.

The *orientation* of one's arms, &c., or any other detector system, should therefore be kept constant, as we stated in our book. The direction of max. reaction of the flow field itself is also related to the direction of flow of the water (in pos. phase, max. reaction should be got facing upstream on the primary, R_1 , band), as dowsers have long maintained and Mr. Applegate lately mentioned in this *Journal*. And if careful side-stepping is used for final determinations of apparent band width (as recommended in our book and cited by Mr. MacEwan), great care must be taken

* This, of course, includes reaction-band spacing as well as individual relative intensity, or amplitude. And spacing of certain zones is proportional to *yield*, that of others to *depth*.

to maintain most tension in the arm nearest to the source or reaction band, and to keep that tension pretty constant. Otherwise, inaccurate marginal or "fringe" delineations will result, which will also vary with the tension or sensitivity triggering of the detector used. There seems, indeed, to be no absolutely sharp edge to such zones, though the build-up of intensity may be quite sharp. And such edges or "fringes" will be found to pulsate from time to time, even when sensitivity is kept constant, owing to objective intensity variations in the dowsing radiation or field itself. (Instruments check this effect very clearly). Moreover, since the *right* and *left* arms of a dowser appear to possess opposite polarity (also demonstrable instrumentally), the pos. or neg. reactions obtained when one arm is in tension will be opposite to those got from the other arm.

Yours sincerely,

J. CECIL MABY

as from Holt's Crest,
Fordcombe,
near Tunbridge Wells

Dear Colonel Bell,

I was much interested in Mr. Wethered's account, under the above title, appearing in the June issue. One point of doubt which I wished to clear up for myself was whether the altered readings, resulting from the carrying of sundry articles as explained, may really be attributed to an increased state of vitality of the wearer arising from the things worn, or whether the alterations might merely be an affair of the instrument (*i.e.*, Mr. Wethered himself, when working on himself). In other words, does the vitality really change? Or does it remain the same, but is the apparent change recorded by the instrument to be taken as an altered sensitivity or response of the instrument itself due to an out-of-balance condition introduced by the items carried? Or is a combination of both factors involved?

The following simple test indicates that the enhanced readings are not an affair of the measuring instrument at all.

I went one better than Mr. Wethered, and put a bar magnet, a nutmeg and three copper coins ($\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 3d.) in one or other of my left and right pockets. I found with these items a greater response than with any two of the three items alone. My reading with nothing carried was 37.6 cms., this being by first "paraphysical," or ϕ reading. After allowing time for the readings to become established (ten minutes amply suffices), my ϕ reading, as measured off the same thumb-print, but after (and while still) wearing the articles mentioned in my right-hand pocket, rose to 42.0 cms. We have now to answer the question put above—

namely, is this a genuine rise in vitality or is it a change due to an unbalance introduced into the measurement by the articles worn on the right side of the body? In order to clarify this point, a further thumb-print was made, immediately after making the above measurement (42.0 cms.).

Measurements on this second thumb-print were left over until the following morning, by which time any unbalance of my polarity due to the experiment of the previous evening should have completely disappeared. Measurements in the morning were made at 7.15 a.m., in my dressing gown, no magnet or articles of any kind being worn. They were found to be identical with the last readings recorded on the previous evening. Hence the rise recorded was a genuine rise, and does not correspond to an alteration in the means of measurement.

Since writing the above, I have spoken with Mr. Wethered, who also considers there to be no doubt as to the genuineness of the rise, his opinion being based on the remarkable disappearance of an obstinate headache on wearing similar articles.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. BENHAM

1 Upper Broad Street,
Trowbridge, Wilts.

2nd August, 1947

Dear Colonel Bell,

With reference to Mr. Underwood's article "Archæology and Dowsing."

I have been able to visit six of the sites stated in his article, and to check the underground streams against the number given, and in all of the sites tested I have been able to confirm the positions of the underground streams to be as stated by Mr. Underwood.

I can also confirm twenty separate streams marked by stones on the Bathford Hill. As this is one of my favourite walks, I discovered this interesting fact about a year ago, and quite independently of Mr. Underwood.

Archæology in Dowsing gives some interesting facts, and I trust that other members will test barrows and other ancient sites in their districts and state their findings.

Yours truly,

GEORGE APPLEGATE

REVIEW

LA PHYTOTHÉRAPIE FAMILIALE

By Alfred Lambert and Dr. Pierre Creuzé.

Maison de la Radiesthésie. 206 pp.

M. Lambert is a founder-director of the Maison de la Radiesthésie and of the French Academy of Radiesthesia, yet this book is a straightforward repertory of medical herbs without radiesthetic references. Nevertheless, herbal remedies should lend themselves well to treatment by radiesthetic principles. It is explained in the preface that the active principle of a root or plant can have a very different clinical action to the pure fluid extract, and for that reason it is desirable to go back to the teachings of the past and study the simples as prescribed by the herbalists. Especially are the healing properties of indigenous plants held to be effective for treating local populations.

Instruction is given on the preparation of herbal remedies, suitable soils for their growth and the months during which the different specimens should be picked. Preparations such as powders, decoctions, infusions, pillules, tinctures, granules and syrups are explained. There follows a list of drugs derived from plants affecting circulation, digestion, the nervous system, and so on, a short section on poisons, and a table showing how to prepare dilutions of alcohol from a standard 90 per cent. solution. There is a brief reference to vegetable homœopathic remedies, in which it is stated that if the simple remedies are not effective, an appropriate homœopathic potency may produce the desired results, though why it was necessary to call on the publication *De l'Homéopathie à l'Astrologie Médicale* for light on homœopathic principles is not clear, or why each series of successions in potency preparations should number 33—even less, why, in making these preparations, the operator should face magnetic north.

The greater part of the book consists of a repertory in which the physical and chemical characteristics of the drug are given, together with its therapeutic properties and pharmaceutical preparation and dosage. The paragraphs giving therapeutic properties are quite short, and insufficient by themselves, one thinks, for accurate prescribing. But there should be much in the volume interesting to herbalists.

V.D.W.

NOTES AND NEWS

A case before the North Riding Quarter Sessions in which one of our members was involved was reported in several dailies at the beginning of July, notably the *Northern Despatch* of July 3rd and 4th, the *Yorkshire Post*, *Evening Post* and *Northern Echo* of July 4th, and the *News Chronicle* of July 5th.

The defendant, who practises radiesthetic methods of diagnosis and treatment of disease, pleaded "not guilty" to five charges of having obtained, or attempted to obtain, money by false pretences, and "guilty" to three charges of treating and giving advice of treatment of a serious disease when not a qualified practitioner. Owing to the intervention of one of our members, who was not mentioned in the reports, the defendant was acquitted on five charges, but was fined £15, with £10 costs, on the three charges of treating disease when not qualified. It was submitted in the defence that there were two Societies in England, and others abroad, for the study of this form of treatment.

It is worthy of note that a hard-headed Yorkshire jury has recorded that a claim to be able to give treatment by radiesthetic methods can be made in good faith.

* * * *

Our Assistant Secretary, Miss Lampson, who has suffered from rheumatism for many years, has recently tried the time-honoured device of carrying a piece of potato in close contact with the seat of trouble. She cut a potato in half and, keeping one half in a cupboard, wore the other half in a bandage round her knee day and night for a fortnight. At the end of that time this piece of potato had become petrified, while the other half remained normal. There was no perceptible change in the rheumatism.

The two pieces of potato can be seen at York House. A friend of hers, suffering from acute arthritis, who followed the same procedure except that the potato was discarded at night, found that both pieces remained normal.

In the case of another friend who had fibrositis and synovitis, a piece of potato carried in his trouser pocket eventually became petrified.

* * * *

The Bulletin of the Palestine Literary Guild for July contains an article entitled "The Oldest Dowser in the World," referring to Dr. Rudolph Pollak, of Czecho-Slovakia, now living in Jerusalem. Dr. Pollak is a geologist and an engineer; he started dowsing at an early age, and has a wide experience in the location of water and minerals. Owing to his skill, the

production of oil in Roumania was considerably increased. Many years ago he explored the possibilities of dowsing for medical purposes, in Vienna, in conjunction with well-known medical authorities, including Dr. Moritz Benedict, and has successfully treated patients for rheumatism, sclerosis, skin diseases and nervous complaints. At the age of 74 he is still active, and has a daily attendance of patients.

* * * *

According to the *Daily Mirror* of July 12th, Police-Constable Philip Terry has been instrumental in finding the body of a boy, Geoffrey Mayo, in a canal at Rugby. Using a twig of hazel, and holding the boy's cap as a sample, he was paddled about in a canoe until the twig revealed the immediate neighbourhood of the body.

Reports of the finding of bodies by other members of the police force have appeared in the papers from time to time, for instance, Sgt. Steele, of Oakthorpe, Leicestershire, twice in 1934, P.C. Ainge, of Oldbury, Worcestershire, in 1939 (see *B.S.D.J.* IV, 35, p. 38).

* * * *

The *Pastoral Review* (Australia) of January 16th contained a full-page plate showing a site for a borehole located by Miss E. M. Penrose. The picture shows a number of reaction lines, marked out in lime on the ground, nine of which appear to denote the course of streams converging towards the central point but stopping short before reaching it, and six others, in the form of heart-shaped rings or "cardioids," round the central point.

LEGACIES TO THE SOCIETY

For members who wish to leave a legacy to the Society in their Wills, the following form of bequest is appended:—

"I bequeath the sum of £ *free of duty*
to the British Society of Dowsters, and I declare that
the receipt of the Treasurer or other proper officer
for the time being of the said Society shall be a
sufficient discharge for the said sum."

LIST OF MEMBERS

As at July 1st, 1947.

* Life Members.

H Honorary Members.

- ABBOTT, C. C., M.I.B.Th., 56 Railway Road, Leigh, Lancs
 *ABERCROMBY, Colonel Sir GEORGE, Bt., D.S.O., Forglen, Turriff, Aberdeenshire
 AINGER, Mrs. E., M.B., 5 Caroline Terrace, S.W.1
 ALDWORTH, C., 55 St. Thomas Road, Sheffield 10
 ALTON-NAGEL, F., The Nagles, East Wittering, Sussex
 ANDERSON, Miss E. M., 93 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow, W.2
 ANDERSON, WING, 2210 West Eleventh Street, Los Angeles 6, California, U.S.A.
 *ANDERSON, W. R., 27 Montgomery Road, Edgware, Middlesex
 ANDREWES, Mrs. W. R., c/o Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), P.O. Box 923, Durban
 ANDREWS, D. W. J., Marymede, Bayshill Road, Cheltenham
 ANNING-MILLOT, Mrs., 1 Dukes Avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.3
 *APPLEGATE, G., c/o Mr. E. Applegate, 1 Upper Broad Street, Trowbridge, Wilts
 ARMSTRONG, C. B., P.O. Box 536, Lourenço Marques, P.E.A.
 ASH, M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.A., B.A. Psychology, Keston Berry, Keston, Kent
 *ASHLEY, W. H., Radio House, Sharia Eloui, Cairo, Egypt
 ATKINSON, D. W., Hildaslea, Angmering, Sussex
- BAGOT, A. G., Roselyn Farm, Piawaning, Western Australia
 BAKER, C. G., F.R.H.S., 23 Milford Road, Walton-on-the-Hill, Stafford
 *BALLARD, Mrs. STEPHEN, Grovesend Lodge, Colwall, Malvern
 BARBER, S. S., R.A.C., Pall Mall, S.W.1
 BARLEY, G. G., M.P.S., 38 New Cavendish Street, W.1
 BARNARD, Miss, 25 Berkeley Square, W.1
 *BARNES, Mrs. F. STANTON, Gratwicke, Angmering, Sussex
 *BARRACLOUGH, Mrs., 96 Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.13
 BARRETT, A. E., M.A., British Broadcasting Corporation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.
 BARRETT, Miss E., Palazzo Patrizi, 53 B Via Margutta, Roma (8), Italy
 BARRETT, L. H., M.A., A.M.I.E.E., 2 St. Marys Passage, Cambridge
 BARROW, General Sir GEORGE, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Swyllmers, The Lee, Great Missenden, Bucks
 BASSANO, Miss V., Viking Cottage, Lindfield, Sussex
 BEALS, A. D., 2207 Schiller Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A.
 BÉASSE, P., 37 Rue Rossini, Nice, A.M., France
 *DE BEAUMONT, Mrs. G., Blairlogie Hotel, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire
 BELL, Colonel A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E., The Old Vicarage, Cuckfield, Sussex
 *BELL, H. C. F., P.O. Box 63, Pilgrims Rest, Eastern Transvaal, S.A.
 *BELL, Mrs. Kyson Point Cottage, Woodbridge, Suffolk
 *BENHAM, W. E., B.Sc., F.Inst.P., F.R.S.A., A.M.I.R.E., Holt's Crest, Fordcombe, near Tunbridge Wells
 BENNETT, J. H., Lammagh, Newton Forbes, Co. Longford, Eire
 BENSUSAN, S. L., Godfrey's, Langham, Colchester, Essex

- BERGEN, A., 32 Gustaff Peeters Straat, Broechem, Antwerp
 BERGEN, F. W., Makirikiri S., Marton, New Zealand
 BIGGS, Mrs., 13 Randolph Road, W. 9
 BILLINGHAM, W., The Range, Whitehill Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire
 BISSETT, Mrs., 23 Woodbury Drive, Sutton, Surrey
 BLAAUW, H. T. G., J.P., Marriners, Chailey, Lewes
 BLAAUW, Mrs., Marriners, Chailey, Lewes
 BLACK, Mrs. J. A., Flat 11, 4 Ashburnham Place, S.W.7
 *BLACKWELL, Lieut.-Commander P. F. B., R.N., Little Borland, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire
 BLANCHARD, R. A., 7828 S.E. 28 Avenue, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
 BLOOR, S., 3 Gower Street, St. George's, Oakengates, Salop
 BOBADILLA, L., 1952 Strathmore Street, Wilmar, California
 BOLONGARO, J., Byeways, Spelsbury Road, Charlbury, Oxon
 BOLT, A. J., 7 St. Simons Road, Southsea
 BOND, E., 4 Mead Road, Torquay
 *BONE, W. R., Toorak, 24 Sydney Road, Guildford
 BOUGHTON, W. C., Westdale, Clent, Stourbridge, Worcestershire
 *BOYER, Mrs. L. J., Estancia alto Ongamira, Capilla del Monte, F.C.C.N.A., Argentine Republic
 BRADYLL-JOHNSON, Commander V. A. L., R.N., 6 Park Lane, Milford-on-Sea, Hants
 *BRAMBLE, Captain F. G., D.S.O., R.N., Belle Vue Gate, Belle Vue Gardens, Brighton
 BRAMLEY, F. E., Walton-le-Wolds, near Loughboro, Leicester
 *BRANCH, L. H., Claybury, St. John, Barbados
 BRATT, H. W., 65 Chapel Street, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada
 BREIJER, Dr. C. H., Jeroen Boslaan 13, Heemstede, Netherlands
 BREMNER, Colonel A. D. St. G., M.C., Mansfield Cottage, Benson, Oxford
 BRIDSON JONES, T. E., Falcon Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man
 BRINGWOOD, F. A., 449 Ipswich Road, Annerley : S.3, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
 *BROWN, D. G., F.R.G.S., S.P.R., Blythwood, Yealm Road, Newton Ferrers, near Plymouth
 BROWNE, G. AUSTIN, The Red House, Montreal Park, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent
 BROWNE, O. H., Pinehurst, Hill Brow, Liss, Hants
 BRUCE, Mrs., Little Cliff, Point Hill, Rye, Sussex
 BRUNLER, O., D.Sc., F.R.A.S., 33 Cleveland Square, W.2
 BRUTON, H. G., 143 Hollow Way, Cowley, Oxford
 BRYAN, A. L., D.O., Upton Hydro, Kilmuckridge, Gorey, Co. Wexford, Eire
 *BUDGETT, H. M., Kirtlington Park, Oxford
 BUDHIA, G. P., Main Road, Ranchi, Behar, India
 BUGLER, B. C., 47 The Hollins, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks
 BULFORD, S., Cheswick Farm, Meath Green, Horley, Surrey
 BURGOWNE, W. H., Leycot, Torcross, near Kingsbridge, Devon
 BURLTON, R. FERRER, 25 York House, Church Street, W.8
 BURRELL, H. T., 10 Grantley Gardens, Guildford, Surrey
 BURROWS, Mrs. H. J., Burrow Kot, Wraylands, Lustleigh, S. Devon
 BUSBY, H. O., Box 8, P.O. Cowra, New South Wales

 CAMERON, Captain E. A., Armadale, Fortrose, Ross and Cromarty
 CAMERON, Miss M., 24 Baker Street, W.1
 CAMPAGNAC, Miss M., 96 Castelnau, S.W.13
 CANN, F. N., 10 Glebe Lane, Sonning-on-Thames, Reading, Berks
 CAPES, J. L., B.Sc., Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt
 CAREW, Miss E., 42 Richmond Court, 200 Sloan Street, S.W.1
 CARLSON, F., Hyatt's Road, Plumpton, Sydney, N.S.W.
 CARREL, M., P.O. Box 406, Oregon City, Oregon, U.S.A.

- *CARRUTH, J., Kirkton, Houston, Renfrewshire, N.B.
 CARTER, F. D., Upper Green, Inkpen, Newbury, Berks
 CARTWRIGHT, J. R., Caldecot Hall, Fritton, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
 *CASSINI, P., 160 Perry Road, Bandra, Bombay
 *DE CASTRO, Miss M. B., c/o National Provincial Bank, Winton Branch, Bournemouth
 CATHCART, G. C., M.A., M.D., 11 Upper Wimpole Street, W.1
 CATHRALL, Dr. T. H., White Hill House, Chesham, Bucks
 CHAPMAN, Miss J., c/o Westminster Bank Ltd., 224 Kings Road, S.W.3
 *CHAPMAN, P., M.C., M.Inst.H.E., 8 Rue Fouad 1er, Alexandria, Egypt
 CHILD, Lady, Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1
 CHIPPERFIELD, M. H., Hall Road, Foulsham, Norfolk
 CHISHOLM, Captain D. K. J., M.C., at 9 Mattock Lane, Ealing, W.5
 DE CHRAPOWICKI, Countess MARYLA, Flat 169, 29 Abercorn Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8
 *CHURCHES, Dr. EVELYN, Hersent House, Winchester
 CLARK, Mrs. H. M., 21 King Edward Road, Ipswich
 *CLARKE, Captain G. A. E., Vicar's Hill, Lymington, Hants
 *CLARKE, JOHN, White Lodge, Ab Kettleby, Melton Mowbray, Leicester
 CLARKE, J. A., Flat 4, 24 Devonshire Place, Brighton
 *CLAYTON, Mrs. J. W., Quillet, Wrangaton, South Brent, Devon
 *CLEATHER, G. GORDON, c/o Lloyds Bank, 37 Chowringhee, Calcutta
 CLEMETSON, Mrs. GORDON, East Lodge, Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells
 CLENDENNING, Dr. ELIZABETH E., 24 Newton Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow, C.2
 CLINE, J. M., The Lazy JC Ranch, Bennett, Colorado, U.S.A.
 COATES, A., The Hutt, Scotsburn, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey
 COLE, A. YALDEN, Okeford, Tring, Herts
 *COLLETT, Mrs., The Lodge, Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk
 COLLIE, Miss N. E. W., 39 Campden Street, Kensington, W.8
 COLLINS, Miss H. I., Bisham Grange, Marlow, Bucks
 COLLINS, H. S., Roseneath, Godstone Road, Caterham, Surrey
 COLOGNE, H. E., West Down, Meopham, Kent
 COLOGNE, Mrs., West Down, Meopham, Kent
 COMBES, R., Greenhill, Umzimkulu, Natal
 *COOK, A. A., Greenmount, Walkerston, Mackay, Queensland
 COOMBS, Mrs., 1 The Clears, Reigate, Surrey
 COOPER-HUNT, Mrs., Solent Lodge, 19 Marine Drive East, Barton-on-Sea, Hants
 COOPER-HUNT, Major C. L., M.A., A.I.I.E.M., M.S.F., M.R.A., Ms.D., Solent Lodge, 19 Marine Drive East, Barton-on-Sea, Hants
 CORFIELD, A. H., A.M.W.D., R.A.F. Station, Montford Bridge, Shrewsbury
 CORIN, P., Meads Cottage, Meads Avenue, Little Common, Bexhill
 CORNWALL, E. M., 33 Holbrook Way, Bromley, Kent
 *CORRY, Mrs., Yaldham Manor, Kemsing, Kent
 *COURTAULD, Mrs. J., Cokes House, West Burton, Pulborough, Sussex
 COWARD, R. E., O.B.E., Divisional Engineer's Office, S.Rly., Woking, Surrey
 COX, C. T., Inchmarlo, Banchory, Kincardineshire
 *CRINAGE, E. H., Hambrough Road, Ventnor, I.O.W.
 CROWE, Mrs., Hereward, London Road, Guildford
 CUDDINGTON, A., Hermitage Lodge, The Hermitage, Richmond, Surrey
 CUDDON, E., c/o Coutts Bank Ltd., 440 Strand, W.C.2
 CUPPAGE, Miss L., Seckhams House, Lindfield, Sussex

 *DALE, Major E. C. B., M.C., Buckles, Burwash Common, Etchingham, Sussex
 *DALE, Mrs., Buckles, Burwash Common, Etchingham, Sussex
 DALEY-YATES, S. W., D.Sc., D.O. (Lond.), 81 Church Road, Hove 3, Sussex
 *DARLINGTON, W. S., The Mast Head, Frant, Sussex
 DAVIDSON, P. A., Makauri R.D., Gisborne, New Zealand

DAVIE, Mrs., Oaklea, Oakwood Avenue, Purley, Surrey
 DAVIS, Mrs., 16 Kepplestone, Eastbourne
 DAVY, C. B., Boundary House, Bramshott Chase, Hindhead, Surrey
 DAWES, A. C., 14 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
 DECIUS, H. W., 1763 E. Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California
 DENNE, Major V. A. H., Milton House, Milton of Culwden, Inverness-shire
 DEVINE, W. G., St. Stephens Road, Old Ford, E.3
 DEWAR, Lady, Brookhill House, Cowfold, Sussex
 DHARMADHIKARI, H. K., Multai, Dist. Betul, Central Provinces, India
 DIXON, J., M.P.S., 17 Ironside Street, Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham
 *DOBNEY, G. H., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 20 Annerley Park, S.E.20
 DOWDING, Air Chief Marshal Lord, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 3 St. Mary's
 Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19
 *DUFF, Mrs., Hatton Castle, Turriff, Aberdeenshire
 *DUNDAS, Mrs. R. W., Upper Walton House, Walton Street, S.W.3

EDNEY, Brigadier A. J., C.B.E., Allied Secretariat, British Component,
 Allied Commission for Austria, C.M.F.
 EDWARDS, Lieut.-Colonel H. M., D.S.O., 56 Oxhey Road, Watford, Herts
 EDWARDS, J. E., The Lock House, Lapworth, Birmingham
 EEMAN, L. E., 24 Baker Street, W.1
 EGGAR, Sir ARTHUR, c/o National Bank of India Ltd., Rangoon, Burma
 *ELLIOTT, Colonel A. W., M.C., R.I.A.S.C., c/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament
 Street, S.W.1
 ELLIOTT, Rev. G. M., 53 St. George's Road, Golders Green, N.W.11
 ELLIS, F. E., 510 Grosse Building, Los Angeles 14, California
 ENGLISH, C. I., 5 The Leas, Sussex Square, Brighton
 ERDMAN, Mrs., 423 Oakwood Lane, Fullerton, Pa., U.S.A.
 ESPIAU, R., 55 Gloucester Avenue, N.W.1
 EVANS, J., Nantyfeen, Llandewy, Penybont Station, Radnorshire
 EVANS, V., N.D., F.F.Sc., 50 Fairhazel Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6
 EVANS, V. W. E., 16c Elvaston Place, S.W.7

FALKNER, H. S., 322 Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey
 FALMOUTH, KATHLEEN Viscountess, Hatchlands, Virginia Water, Surrey
 FEARNEY, G., Round Hill, Hoar Cross, Burton-upon-Trent
 *FENWICK, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. A., West End House, Donhead St. Andrew,
 Shaftesbury, Dorset
 *FENWICK, Captain J. A., R.E., West End House, Donhead St. Andrew,
 Shaftesbury, Dorset
 FIRTH, M. P., A.M.I.E.Aust., c/o H. H. Innes, Walla, Gin Gin, Queensland,
 Australia
 FISHER, J. S., Red House, Church Street, Dronfield, near Sheffield
 FISHER, Miss M. E. T., c/o Mrs. Fernald, 7 Canterbury Road, Oxford
 FITZGERALD, Rev. H. PUREFOY, M.A., O.B.E., F.L.S., J.P., The Down
 House, Shawford, Hants
 *FITZHERBERT-BRICKDALE, Mrs., Conway Cottage, Kowie West, Port Alfred,
 Cape Province
 FITZPATRICK, M. J., 37a Rue Tasson Snel, Brussels
 FLETCHER, Miss V., 39 Mulberry Close, Chelsea, S.W.3
 FLYNN, T., P.O. Lawley, Transvaal, S.A.
 *FORBES, Mrs., Corse, Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire
 *FORBES-LEITH, Sir IAN, Bt., Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire
 FORDE, Mrs., 32 Brunswick Terrace, Flat 2, Hove, Sussex
 FOSTER, F. A., 82 Elgin Avenue, Kenton, Middlesex
 FOSTER, G. C., M.A., F.F.S.C., 538 Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.17
 *FRANKLIN, C. E., 5 Pembridge Place, W.2

FRANKLIN, Captain C. S. P., R.N., Fernleigh, Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey
 FRANKLIN, T. BEDFORD, M.A., F.R.S.E., 16 Learmonth Place, Edinburgh 4
 FREW, W. A., Publisher of "Mind Digest," Paradise, Pa., U.S.A.

*FROOD, Miss D., Box 293, Tecate, California

GALLOWAY, N., The Manor House, Lamyatt, Evercreech, Somerset
 GALLOWAY, Mrs., The Manor House, Lamyatt, Evercreech, Somerset

*GALPIN, Mrs., Plaatjesfontein, P.O. Dwaal, Cape Province

*GANZ, Dr. E., Naisambu Estate, P.O. Kitale, Kenya

GARDNER, B. W., 205 Shakespeare Crescent, Manor Park, E.12

GEORGE, H., 85 West End Road, Grey Lynn, Auckland, W.2, New Zealand

GHALI, I., 23 Guisrel Bahr, Beni Suef, Upper Egypt

GIBBON, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., D.S.O., R.A., Little Durnford Manor, Salisbury, Wilts

GILLIAT, Miss A., 6 Stevenage Road, Fulham, S.W.6

GLANDFIELD, Rev. G., Kalon, Laleham Road, Cliftonville, Margate

*GLANVILLE, Mrs., The Mount, Hampstead, N.W.3

*GLAZEWSKI, Rev. A., Grimsdich Camp, near Salisbury, Wilts

*GLENTANAR, Lord, Glen Tanar, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire

GOLDWIN, Miss A., Grey Uplands, Cowleigh Park, Malvern

GOOD, Mrs. N., Private Bag, Homeleigh Halt, East London, C.P., S.A.

GOODALL, A. M., Downland Farm, Uckfield, Sussex

*GORDON, Mrs., Bywater House, Lymington, Hants

*GORDON, P. L., Lannick, Cross-in-Hand, E. Sussex

GORDON, Colonel L. W., A.M.I.Mech.E., c/o Glyn Mills & Co. Ltd., Whitehall, S.W.1

GORDON-DUFF, Miss H. A., 13 Sheffield Terrace, W.8

GOULD, A. A., 46 Clifton Road, Finchley, N.3

GOUNDREY, J. G., Deddington, Oxon

GOUTHRO, F. H., 19 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

*GRAHAM, Sir FERGUS, Bt., Crofthead, Longtown, Cumberland

GRAHAM, H., 93 Victoria Road, Romford, Essex

GRANGE, Mrs., Westbrook, Holy Cross, Clent, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire

*GRANT, W. D. G., Scotsbridge House, Rickmansworth, Herts

GRAVES, Miss E., 2 Warwick Terrace, Leeson Park, Dublin, Eire

GREEN, Mrs. E. M., J.P., 17 Beverley Road, Colchester

GREGORY, A., New Road, Loxhill, Hascombe, near Godalming, Surrey

*GULDBERG, H. C., Chacras de Coria, Mendoza, Argentine

GUMPERTZ, I., Crocifisso, near Lugano, Switzerland

GUNDRY, Mrs., Grange, Honiton, Devon

*HALL, Mrs. K., Pentire, 175 Upper Woodeote Road, Caversham, Reading

HALL, W., Daramone, Newton St. Boswells, Roxborough

HALL-JONES, Serg. W., 7 Aeradio, R.N.Z.A.F. Station, Nelson, N.Z.

HALLIDAY, Captain H. I., Yew Tree House, Brundish, Suffolk

HAMILTON, C. F., Flat 17, 88 Portland Place, W.1

HAMILTON, W., Wilanjo, 34 Sunnyside Drive, Williamwood, Clarkston, Renfrewshire

*HANCOCK, C. D., 27 Searle Road, Wembley, Middlesex

HARDING, Miss E. M., Bower Ashton, near Bristol

HARGRAVE, J., F.R.S.A., Wayside, Hart Hall Lane, Kings Langley, Herts.

HARTLAND, Lieut.-Colonel B. S., c/o Grindley & Co., 6 Church Street, Calcutta, India

HARVEY, R. V., Mount Pleasant, Bellevue Terrace, Great Malvern, Worcestershire

HAWKER, W. W., Central Bungaree, Brinkworth, S. Australia

HAYES, A. H., Helan Brae, 64 Winifred Road, Coulsdon, Surrey

HAYWOOD, A., B.Sc., A.Inst.P., Shatterford, 51 Oxley Moor Road, Oxley, Wolverhampton

*HENDRY, Dr. J. BROWN, 88 Queen's Drive, Queen's Park, Glasgow, S.2

HENRY, J. A., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., P.W.D., Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa

HEWITT, A. T. MORLEY, F.S.I., F.A.I., Fordingbridge, Hants

HOARE, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., Woodmancote, Mundesley, Norfolk

HOCKING, Mrs., 86 Alma Road, Bournemouth

HODGES, W., 8 Vernon Park, Bath

HOLDEN, H., Woodcote, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire

HOLDEN, M., 32 Sutton Road, Preston, Weymouth, Dorset

HOLMSTROM, E. A., Kaslo, B.C., Canada

*HOLTON, K., c/o H. P. Devenish, Esq., Duncan, R.R.I., B.C., Canada

HOMAN, W. MACLEAN, Friar's Road, Winchelsea, Sussex

*HONE, Mrs., The Forum Club, 6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

*HOOK, P. W., Avebury House, 6 St. Peter's Street, Winchester

HORNE, E. P., 4 Kings Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset

HOROBIN, C. W., Officer D.W.A.E.C., Ashford Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire

HORWOOD, Rev. K. C., Ruston Rectory, Kettering, Northants

*HOVENDEN, A., Oaklands, Haling Park Road, S. Croydon

HUDSON, Dr. IRENE B., 1070 Amphion Street, Victoria, B.C.

HUMPHRYS, Captain H. E., Honington House, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

HUMPHRYS, W. E. H., 32 Sunny Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4

HUNT, Major K. H., R.E., Cheniston, Farnham, Surrey

HUNTER, W. C., 11 Castle Street, Rothesay

HUNTRISS, G., St. Elmo, Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham

HURREN, S. A., M.C., F.C.S., 49 Twyford Avenue, E. Finchley, N.2

HYDE, Mrs., 16 Churchill Road, S. Croydon, Surrey

HYDE PARKER, A. C., Tesdale House, Marcham Road, Abingdon, Berks.

*INDORE, H.H. The Maharajah HOLKAR OF, G.C.I.E., c/o John Ross, C.A., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.1

*INNES, C. A., c/o Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., 8 Clive Road, Calcutta

IREMONGER, The Very Rev. F. A., 9 The Close, Lichfield, Staffs.

JAMES, Brigadier W. A. L., D.S.O., Geans, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey

JENSEN, E. T., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 25 Berkeley Square, W.1

*JEYES, D. K., M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., Oaklands, Bagley Wood Road, Oxford

JONES, Mrs., Lamagh, Newtown Forbes, Co. Longford, Eire

JONES, Miss M., 58 The Square, Dunchurch, Rugby

JOURDAIN, Mrs., Malmaison, Worth, Crawley, Sussex

*KELLY, M. ST. JOHN, Lohardagar P.O., Ranchi, Behar, India

KELLY, T. J., 1 New Street, Longford, Eire

KEMBALL, C. H., H.D.D., L.D.S., D.D.S., 6 South Inverleith Avenue, Edinburgh 4

KENT, Miss N., Ladies' Carlton Club, 5 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

KENYON, Mrs., 25 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.8

KING, Mrs. H. A., Pedmore House, Stourbridge, Worcester

KING, L. E. W., 46 Acacia Road, Acton, W.

*KING, V. A., Geofisico, Calle David Luque 467, Cordoba, Argentine

*KING, W. D. V. O., D.S.O., F.G.S., Los Cocos, via San Estaban, F.C.C.N.A., Argentine

DE KLERK, F., P.O. Box 41, Somerset East, Cape Province

KNAPP, Surgeon Captain M. H., R.N., Junior United Service Club, 11 Charles Street, S.W.1

*KNIGHT, Miss W. B., B.Sc., BM/EFDM, 3 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1

*VON KNOBLAUCH, Frau ANKA, 33 Adderley Street, Guardian Buildings, Cape Town

- *LAIRD, A., M.M., 16 Lower Grove Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire
 LAMB, W. H., Castle Gates House, Shrewsbury
 LAMBERT, Mrs., Westwood, Camberley, Surrey
 LAMONT, R. W., Cairndene, Corsebar Road, Paisley
 *LANCASTER, Mrs., 131 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.14
 LANGELAAN, H., Lilac Haven, Honiton, Devon
 LANGTON-LOCKTON, N. L., Teeton Hall, near Northampton
 *LANGTON-LOCKTON, P. L., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Teeton Hall, Spratton, Northants
 LATHAM, L. J., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., 72 West Cromwell Road, S.W.5
 LAURENCE, G., F.R.C.S.E., 34 Marshfield Road, Chippenham, Wilts
 *LAURIE, A. S., c/o Barclays Bank, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia
 LAURIE, Mrs., 14 Crediton Hill, Hampstead, N.W.6
 *LAVERTON, Miss S. M., Clifton House, W. Ashbourne, Derbyshire
 LAYCOCK, C., 66 Thistley Hough, Penkull, Stoke-on-Trent
 LEAKE, Miss K. M., B.Sc., 11 Denmark Avenue, Wimbledon, S.W.19
 LEATHER, A. J., A.M.Inst.Gas.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Colleston, Pleckgate Road, Ramsgreave, Blackburn, Lancs
 LEATHER, Miss H., M.I.H., The Colonnade, Station Place, Letchworth, Herts
 LEA-WILSON, Rev. H. W., M.A., C.M.S., Aurungabad, Deccan, W. India
 *LEFROY, Lieut.-Colonel H. P. T., D.S.O., M.C., Carrigglas Manor, Longford, Eire
 *LEFROY, Mrs., Carrigglas Manor, Longford, Eire
 LE GRAND, J. P., Le Grand Sutcliff & Gell Ltd., Southall, Middlesex
 *LEIGH, Mrs. E., 49 Brompton Square, S.W.3
 *LELEAN, Rev. A. D., Methodist Parsonage, Clunes, Victoria, Australia
 LEON, T., 764 Prevost Street, San Jose, California
 *LE PATOUREL, H. J. B., Jashpur State, E.S.A., P.O. Jashpurnagar, India
 *LEUZE, A., Marktgasse 3, Saint Gall, Switzerland
 LINE, Captain T. CAMPBELL, Tottenham, Ontario, Canada
 LINES, W. G., G. Lines & Sons Ltd., 2 Lode Lane, Solihull, Birmingham
 LLOYD, H. B., 77 Church Lane, Church Street, Edmonton, N.9
 LUCY, H. M., 42 Wesley Street, Liverpool 8
 *LYALL, A. G., Abbey Street, St. Andrew's, Fife
- *MABY, J. CECIL, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., The Firs, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloster
 MACBETH, N., Moulsham Millhouse, Chelmsford, Essex
 MACFARLANE, Miss V. C., 137 Havelock Road, Brighton
 MACKEAN, Miss M., 62 Pembroke Villas, W.11
 MACKENZIE, A. J., c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd., 68 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3
 *MACKENZIE, Engineer-Commander H. P., R.N. (Ret.), Trawalla, Victoria, Australia
 MACKENZIE, M., 46 Maitland Court, Lancaster Terrace, W.2
 MACKINNON, Colonel A. L., 177 Queen's Road, Aberdeen
 MACQUEEN, Miss M. E., Frandie, West Cults, Aberdeenshire
 MANNING, A. D., 18 Wodeland Avenue, Guildford, Surrey
 MARR, F/Lt. Sir LESLIE, Bt., B.A., Eldon House, Heighington, near Darlington, Co. Durham
 MARTIN, F. A., F.S.A.A., 18 Silver Hill Road, Sheffield 11
 MATTHEWMAN, F. P., Newlands, Grosvenor Road, Chichester
 MEAD, Rev. A. R., Hopwoods, Swards End, Saffron Walden, Essex
 MEADOWS, Miss C. M., Westminster, Clifton Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth
 MELLOR, Miss A. LUNA, Frondirion, near Barmouth, Merioneth

- MENZIES, Major F. A., M.C., c/o Barclays Bank, Farnham, Surrey
 MERCER, G. F., Portland House, Portland Street, Kingsdown, Bristol 2
 *MERRYLEES, Colonel K. W., O.B.E., c/o Engineer in Chief, G.H.Q., New Delhi, India
 *MERRYLEES, Mrs., c/o Engineer in Chief, G.H.Q., New Delhi, India
 MILLEN, Mrs. NORAH, 16 Wood Lane, Highgate, N.6
 MITCHELL, J. A., Analytical and Testing Laboratories, Defence Works Buildings, Mazagon, Bombay
 *MOLESWORTH, R. W. E., Killeneen, Corowa, N.S.W.
 MONRO, Mrs., Haise Farm, Highleigh, Sidlesham Common, Chichester, Sussex
 *MORGAN, T. O., c/o Mrs. T. O. Morgan, c/o Standard Bank of S. Africa Ltd., 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4
 MORIARTY, Lieut.-Colonel T. B., R.A.M.C., D.S.O., 15 Den Close, Beckenham, Kent
 MORRIS, Miss M., Upper Flat, 16 Minnis Road, Birchington
 MORTIMER, Mrs., Greene Arden, Molesey Park, East Molesey, Surrey
 MORTON, J. J., Lyndhurst, Main Road, Diep River, Cape Town
 *MUIR, J., 56 Beldon Crescent, Huyton, Liverpool
 MUMFORD, J., Lower Brailes, near Banbury, Oxford
 MUNRO, Dr. HECTOR, 128 Harley Street, W.1
 MUNRO, Sir TORQUIL, Bt., Lindertis, Kirriemuir, Angus
 *MURARI, Major T., B.Sc., Devar Solai, Kilpauk, Madras, India
 MUSSON, R. C., Bradlesmere, Seaside Road, Eastbourne
 MUTTER, W. GRAHAM, Latchmoor, Brockenhurst, Hants
 MYLNE, Mrs., Oakfield, Fortrose, Ross-shire

MACDONALD, A., Hazely, Tring, Herts
 MACEWAN, L. B., c/o Westminster Bank, 1 Stratford Place, W.1
 McDONNELL, Dr. C., 3 Upper Ely Place, Dublin, Eire
 MCGILL, Mrs., Tehra, Forge Wood, Tinsley Green, Crawley, Sussex
 MACHUTCHIN, Mrs., 20 Margravine Gardens, Barons Court, W.6

NASSIF, L. P. G., Farnham Royal Cottage, Farnham Royal, Bucks
 NEAL, J. H. W., Scottish Hospice, Jerusalem, Palestine
 NICHOLSON, D. B., Highfield, Knowle Lane, Wickham, Hants
 NIGHTINGALE, Mrs., M.B.O.U., 31 West Street, Reigate, Surrey
 NUNAN, W., B.A., M.D., 99 Harley Street, W.1

- *OAKLEY, P. H., Devonshire Club, Eastbourne, Sussex
 *ODDY, Miss M., 3 South Close, Highgate, N.6
 O'DONNELL, F. J., 113 Downend Road, Fishponds, Bristol
 OLDFIELD, T. W., The Manor, Hurdlow, Flagg, Buxton, Derby
 *OLDHAM, Colonel G. M., D.S.O., 33 Amherst Street, Calcutta, India
 O'REILLY, H., B.E., St. Elmo, 2 Marlborough Road, Glenageary, Dunhoag-haire, Eire
 O'REILLY, H. B., 11 Shepherds Lane, Dartford, Kent
 *ORMEROD, Miss BLANCHE, Court House, Basil Street, S.W.3
 *ORR, Major O. J. R., R.E., Place Stables, Hartlip, near Sittingbourne, Kent
 OULESS, Miss C., Flat 7, Campden House Chambers, 29 Sheffield Terrace, W.8
 *OULTON, J., P.O. Box 257, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
 OVERACKER, R. H., 112½ Main Street, Huntington Beach, California

PAGE, J., 1 James Grove, Kirkaldy, Fife
 PAKENHAM MAHON, Major S. HALES, Strokestown Park, Longford, Eire
 *PALEN, L. S., 17 East 45 Street, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A.
 PALMER, Mrs. C. H., c/o F. N. Patterson, Esq., Ivonbrook, Totteridge, N.20

- *PARKER, O. F., A.R.S.M., M.A.(Eng.), F.S.A., Ormonde Hotel, 12 Belsize Grove, N.W.3
- PARKIN, J., 54 Meadowside, East Twickenham, Middlesex
- PARKINGTON, J. R., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.Brit.I.R.E., Electra House, Market Square, Newcastle-Emlyn, Carmarthen
- PARMENTER, L. C., 2621 East Slauson Avenue, Huntington Park, Los Angeles County, California
- PASCOE, C. H., Maenporth, near Falmouth, Cornwall
- PATTERSON, C. R., 11 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7
- PEAKE, B. S., 21 Surrey Road, Bournemouth
- PEARSE, A. S., Union Club, Alexandria, Egypt
- PEDLEY, G., 19 Ovenden Wood Road, Pellon, Halifax, Yorks
- PEDLEY, R., 6 Ovenden Wood Road, Pellon, Halifax, Yorks
- *PELLY, G. S., B.N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta
- PENROSE, Miss E. M., c/o Bank of Adelaide, George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
- PEREZ, S., 9 Elmwood Avenue, Kenton, Middlesex
- PEXTON, H., 40 Cottingham Road, Hull
- PHILLIPS, Miss R. S., The Glebe, Drayton, near Taunton, Somerset
- PITHER, Wing Comdr. A. G., R.A.A.F., R.A.A.F. H.Q., Victoria Barracks, Melbourne
- POGSON, Major C. A., M.C., Flat 2, Cromwell Mansions, 1 The Drive, Hove 3, Sussex
- POLE, J., Mandurah, W. Australia
- *POLLARD, Brigadier G. L. G., M.B.E., Sleepy Hollow, Stone Allerton, near Axbridge, Somerset
- PONSONBY, Lieut.-Colonel R. G., c/o Lloyds Bank (R.2), 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1
- POTT, Mrs., Coopers Bridge, Liphook, Hants
- POTTER, Rev. M. C., D.Sc., M.A., Corley Croft, York Avenue, New Milton, Hants
- POWELL-COTTON, Mrs. P. H. G., Quex Park, Birchington, E. Kent
- POWNALL, Mrs. J. F., Eastwynch, Redhill, Surrey
- PRADHAN, S. R., Chhindwara, C.P., India
- PRATT, The Venerable I. H., B.D., Rossorry Rectory, Enniskillen, Fermanagh
- *PRICE, Captain C. S., M.B.E., 62 Brook Street, W.1
- *PRIMMER, J. C., 29 Castlebar Park, Ealing, W.5
- QUAIN, J., 42 Industrial Road, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks
- *QUINE, R. A., A.M.Inst.B.E., Rathnew, 17 Church Road, Upton, Wirral
- RADFORD, G., 5 Highfield Road, Chesterfield
- *RAE-ARNOTT, G., 42 Crossgate, Cupar, Fife
- *RAIKES, Major J. L., R.E., The Craggs, Lustleigh, Devon
- RAVEN, Mrs., 18 Sydney Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex
- RAWCLIFFE, D. H., Cardwen, Pelynt, Looe, Cornwall
- REGAN, J., N.D., D.O., D.N.Ph.(U.S.A.), D.N.Th.(Eng.), Onaway, Downend Park, Horfield, Bristol 7
- REID, E. F., M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., 8 Hanover Terrace, Mews, Regents Park, N.W.1
- REITH, Miss G. G., 11b Sheffield Terrace, W.8
- RESIDE, S. WILSON, Margaret Square, Newry, N. Ireland
- *REYNOLDS, S. J., Hatherley, Battle Boulevard, Seaforth, N.S.W.
- RICHARDSON, T., Buckingham Road, Bletchley, Bucks
- RIDDER, E. H. C., Lansdowne Hills, Halswell, Christchurch, New Zealand
- *ROBINSON, G. L., N.D., M.N.A., Hurchington, Bexhill, Sussex
- ROCK, G. A., Mandurah, West Australia
- RUNTON, P. T., District Bank Chambers, Bradford, Yorks
- RUSSELL, Sir DAVID, LL.D., Rothes, Markinch, Fife

- *ST. ALBANS, Duchess of, Newtown Anner, Clonmel, Eire
- *SANCTUARY, H. N., The Gables, Bridport, Dorset
- SANDS, MRS. M., Bastide de l'Abadie, Cannes-la-Bocca, A.M., France
- *SARGYEL, MARIO, Los Cocos, via San Estaban, F.C.C.N.A., Argentine
- SAXBY, H. B., United Breweries, Abingdon, Bucks
- SCYMITZ, J. M., P.O. Box 196, Pilgrims Rest, Eastern Transvaal
- *SCOTT, MRS., 148 Grand Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey
- SCRUTTON, Miss M. E., Chickmarling, Udimore, Rye
- SHARMA, Dr., Gheekante Road, Ahmedabad, India
- SILUVAIMUTHU CHETTIAR, Sri M., B.A.L.T., Satyamangalam P.O., via Erode, South India
- SINGLEMAN, J., No. 2 Stratford Studio, Stratford Road, W.8
- SKELTON, J. A., 143 Marylebone Road, N.W.1
- SLATER, W. C., 25 Short Street, S.E.1
- SMITH, H. S., Sandown, Anderby Creek, Skegness, Lincs
- SMITH, P. J., 22 Broadway, Broughton, near Preston, Lanes
- *SNOWDON, Major H. A., R.E., Retreat, Windsor Road, Ramsey, Isle of Man
- SPARLING, Mrs. W. C., Fir Bank, Far Sawrey, near Ambleside, Westmoreland
- SPARROW, H. M., 152 Torquay Road, Paignton, South Devon
- SPONG, A. NOEL, Penland Farm, Steyning, Sussex
- SPROTT, F. H., P.O. Box 816, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
- STANLEY, W. L., 162 Freeman Street, Grimsby, Lincs
- STEPHENS, J. W., M.P.S., 68 Bradford Street, Bocking, near Braintree, Essex
- STOCKEL, F., 12 St. Paul's Road, Cheltenham, Gloucester
- SUTTON, A. T. C., A.M.I.C.E., B.Sc., Box 187, Umtali, S. Rhodesia
- SWAIN, A. E., Rose Mount, Twyford Gardens, Banbury, Oxon
- SWAINSON, Miss D., 30 Bramham Gardens, S.W.5
- SWAN, Captain C. V., M.C., J.P., Hattingley House, Medstead, Hants
- SWANN, Mrs., Blue Bird Cottage, Minnis Bay, Birchington, Kent
- SYKES, E., 9 Markham Square, London, S.W.3
- TABER, W., Matchyns, Rivenhall, Witham, Essex
- TANDAN, P. D., Tandan's Fruit Laboratory, Quetta, Baluchistan
- TARPEY, Mrs. KINGSLEY, 35 Downside Crescent, Belsize Park, N.W.3
- TAYLOR, C. SOMERS, M.A., 27 Argyll Mansions, Kings Road, S.W.3
- TERRY, A. H., 31 Broomhall Crescent, Acocks Green, Birmingham
- THOMAS, L. C. J., Fairview, Green Street, St. George's, Grenada, B.W.I.
- *THOMAS, R. S., Shenstone, Upper Castra, Tasmania
- THOMAS, W. E., 40 Margaret Street, Manly, N.S.W.
- *THOMSON, Commander RODNEY, D.S.C., R.N., Elmhurst, Tadley, Hants
- TOMLINSON, F. L., Box 84, Lucerne Valley, California, U.S.A.
- TOMLINSON, H., M.B., M.R.C.S., Eastfield, 21 Beaconsfield Road, St. Albans, Herts
- TRANTER, Mrs., The Grey House, Kidderminster
- *TRINDER, Captain W. H., Job's Mill, Crockerton, Warminster, Wilts
- *TRINGHAM, Canon H. J. F., M.A., Long Cross Vicarage, Chertsey, Surrey
- TROTTER, R. M., 217 Endsleigh Court, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1
- TURNER, Captain A. BROOKE, M.C., Dell Field, 19 Sharmans Cross Road, Solihull, near Birmingham
- TURNER, A. F., 23 Fairfield Road, Bromley, Kent
- TURNER, G. T., 15 Carlton Avenue, Kenton, Harrow
- TURNER, J. STENSON, The Chase, Greenhill, near Coalville, Leicestershire
- *TWEED, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. H., M.C., M.B.E., 1/19 Hyderabad Regiment, Agra, India
- TYLDESLEY, A., Myerscough, 86 Namu Road, Bournemouth
- UNDERWOOD, G., Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts
- UTTLEY, H., Midhope Reservoir, Stocksbridge, near Sheffield

DE VALDA, F. W., 160 Castle Hill, Reading, Berks
VAUGHAN, G. T., Bryn Haul, Builth Road, Radnorshire
VAUGHAN-SPRUCE, A., The Little Old Man, Ambrose Street, Cheltenham

- WALDON, G. H., Monmouth Golf Club, Monmouth
WALKER, T. K., 25 High Grove Road, Gatley, Cheadle, Cheshire
WALL, C., 421 East 4th Street, Long Beach 2, California, U.S.A.
WALLACE, C. P., Edenglass, Nairn, Scotland
WALLIS, H. R., M.B.P.S., 74 North Drive, Hounslow, Middlesex
WALPOLE, R., 114 Wallace Street, Wellington S.1, New Zealand
WALTER, Mrs. J., Flat 2, 7 Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, Surrey
WARING, Lieut.-Colonel M. H. F., 11F Bina Gardens, S.W.5
WARNER, Miss B. C., Twitten Cottage, Main Street, Hanworth, Middlesex
*DE LA WARR, G. W., Kingston, Yarnell's Hill, Oxford
WATSON, G. C., Edendale, Hartley, S. Rhodesia
WATSON, J., MacGregor House, 127 Tulse Hill, S.W.2
WATSON, M. B., M.R.C.S., 66 Latchmere Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey
WATSON, Dr. T. T. B., 58 Oxford Gardens, W.10
WATTS, K., B.Sc., Cumberland House, Worcester Road, Malvern, Wores
*WEATHERBY, Miss K. E., Bastide Blanche, Ramatuelle, Var, France
WEBB-BOWEN, S. S., 12 Sandleigh Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester 20
WESTLAKE, A. T., B.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Sandy Balls, Godshill, Fordingbridge, Hants
*WETHERED, V. D., B.Sc., 2 Kidderpore Gardens, N.W.3
WETTON, J. L., 42 Durdham Park, Redland, Bristol 6
*WEYLER-MACKENNA, NORMAN A., F.C.P., Argentine
WHARTON, R. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., The Cottage, Buckhurst Park, Withyham, Sussex
WHEATCROFT, J. D., Park View Lodge, Park View Road, N.17
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BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Financial Statement: Year ended 30th June, 1947

RECEIPTS.

1945-46.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Balance brought forward from last Account—	
	Cash in hand and Bank Balance ..	144 17 8
	3 per cent. Defence Bonds ..	420 0 0
500 1 0	Annual Subscriptions ..	564 17 8
198 1 8	Life Subscriptions ..	216 12 4
81 10 0	Entrance Fees ..	80 6 6
33 1 6	Meetings ..	33 10 4
8 12 0	Sales of <i>Journal</i> ..	16 16 10
9 14 10	Sales of Badges ..	12 0 1
1 7 6	Donations ..	15 3
4 17 0	Interest on Defence Bonds ..	12 8 0
11 14 1	Various ..	10 1 0
14 13 6		
£863 13 1		£947 8 0

PAYMENTS.

1945-46.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
36 4 8	Postage and Cheque Books ..	44 9 7
102 7 5	Printing of <i>Journal</i> ..	113 7 7
32 4 3	Printing and Stationery ..	27 11 1
51 4 0	Office Expenses ..	77 2 4
19 13 0	Meetings ..	34 2 6
53 13 0	Research Fund ..	
3 9 1	Various ..	7 1 6
	Balance at 30th June, 1947—	
	Cash at Bank ..	143 13 5
	3 per cent. Defence Bonds ..	200 0 0
	Ditto ..	220 0 0
		420 0 0
	Post Office Savings Bank Deposit ..	80 0 0
564 17 8		643 13 5
£863 13 1		£947 8 0

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers, and certify same to be in accordance therewith. There is a possible liability for Income Tax on interest from investments received to date amounting to £32 approximately.

Salisbury House, London Wall,
London, E.C.2.
6th August, 1947.

JAMES, EDWARDS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

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Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.C.3, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair:

Flat	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
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Square	3 mm. or 4 mm.

Also spherical whale ivory pendulums at 10s. each.

Prices of other sizes of rods and pendulums are given on request.

All prices post free in U.K.

* * * * *

Mr. Guy Underwood, Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, supplies the Oasis Pocket Divining Rod (in case) at 10/-, also four articles on dowsing at 6/- per set, post free.

Discount of 20 per cent. is allowed to members of the B.S.D.

* * * * *

Healing by Radiesthésie, by Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, can be obtained from The Forum Publishing Company, 64 Winifred Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, or from Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, 35 Downside Crescent, Belsize Park, London, N.W.3, for 2s. 6d., post free.

* * * * *

Radiesthésie II, and *Medical Dowsing* by Dr. Guyon Richards, can be obtained from Miss Barnard, 25 Berkeley Square, London, W., at 3s. 6d. and 1s. 11d., post free, respectively, or 4s. 6d. if ordered together.

* * * * *

Radiesthésie pour Tous can be bought at The News Stores, 11 Coptic Street, British Museum, London, W.C.1, at 2s. per copy.

Twelve consecutive copies can be ordered through Mr. Noel Macbeth, Moulsham Mill House, Chelmsford, Essex, for 16s. 8d.

* * * * *

Mrs. G. de Beaumont, Blairlogie House, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, has the following books to dispose of:

B.S.D. Journals 11, 14-16, 19, 24-33 and 39

The Divining Rod, by Barrett and Besterman, 1926

Radiesthésie Physique, Béasse, 1938

Comment J'Opère, Mermet, 1935

Le Sourcier Amoureux ou le Chasseur d'Ondes de Roc Amadour, Martal, 1935

Cours de Radiesthésie, Lemonnier, 1935

Tu Seras Sourcier, Christophe, 1935

Traité Complet des Secrets de la Baquette et du Pendule des Sourciers, Padey

Tome I, Sources, Minerais, Météorologie, 1930

Tome II, Homme, Maladies, Guérison, 1929

Also several special rods and pendulums from the Maison de la Radiesthésie, and a mumetal rod.



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